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CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 718. Vol. LVI. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON and TORONTO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919.

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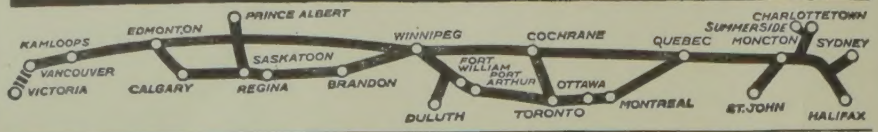

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THE PRINCE RETURNS EASTWARDS.

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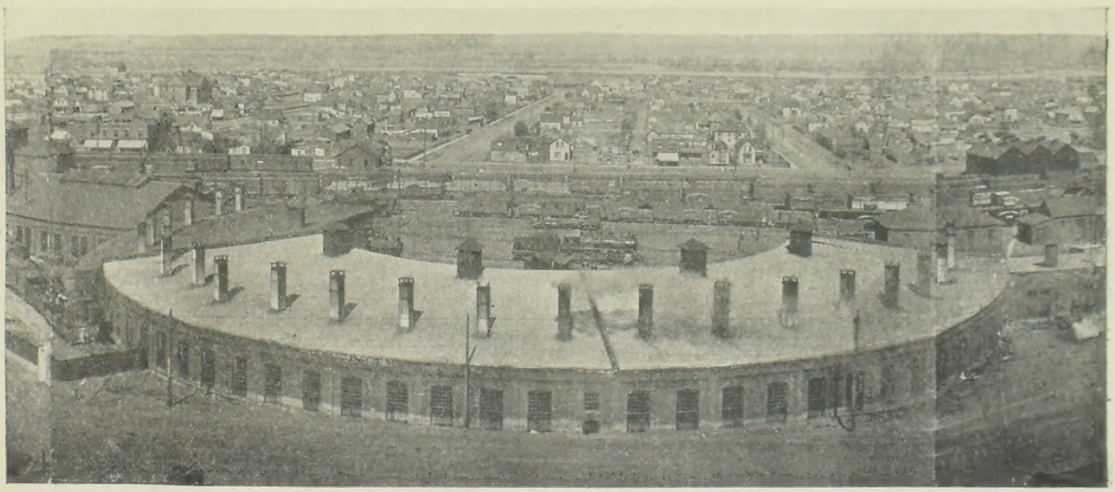

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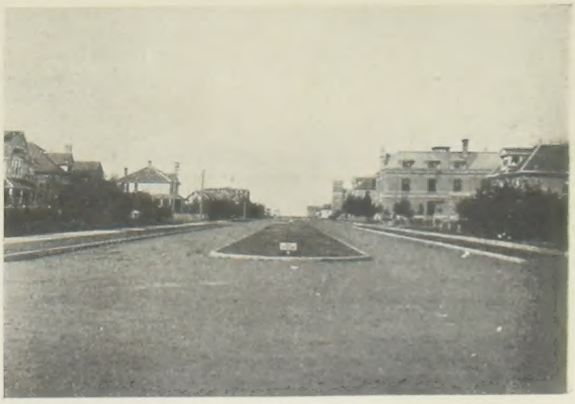

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THE WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE.

THERE is general agreement by the Press of both parties in Canada that the appointment of a Canadian representative at Ottawa should be deferred until the international status of Canada is more fully defined and accepted by all foreign nations. There have been Canadian representatives at Washington at various periods, but no resident with ambassadorial functions has hitherto been appointed.

The Ottawa *Journal*, in urging the need of settling this and other matters affecting the international status of Canada at an Imperial Conference, very aptly points out that Sir Edward Grey, as British Ambassador at Washington, will necessarily deal with many questions affecting Canada's interests, and asks the question: "Was Canada consulted as to his appointment?" Here we have almost the touchstone of the international status of British Dominions. If the British Commonwealth of Nations is in fact and in deed a unit in international policy, it can have but one chief representative in foreign capitals; he can be assisted and certainly much helped by Dominion advisers, but it seems obviously impossible that they should have power or recognition to negotiate themselves with foreign Powers as independent nationalities if the unit of the British Empire in international affairs is to continue.

The matter of consultation of the Dominions—in regard to the selection and appointment of an Ambassador representing the British Commonwealth—does not present insuperable difficulties, but individual representation with plenary powers at foreign Courts for each of the Dominions is surely unworkable. The desire of each Dominion that its interests should be ably represented, and fully protected at all British Embassies, is very proper and right. This should be achieved by the appointment of Dominion representatives. It will be difficult enough for the actual Ambassador representing the whole British Commonwealth to safeguard equally the interests of all his constituencies, but it would be certainly impossible for the wheels of diplomacy to remain unclogged if, say, a Canadian Ambassador and New Zealand Ambassador were *en rapport* with the Italian Ambassador over a matter regarding which they were at variance with the French, the British, and the Australian Ambassadors.

—* *—

STANDARDISING VICTORIA STREET.

THE *Montreal Star*, in referring to an address given by its London correspondent before the Canadian Club of Montreal, in which the speaker complained that "Canada's official representation at London has not always received the careful regard it deserves," urges that "the London representation must be standardised at a level to be consistently worthy of the country and the opportunity."

Exactly what the *Star* means by its demand for "standardising" is not very clear. What standard has our Montreal contemporary in mind? That of other Dominions or the *régime* of Lord Strathcona? Neither of these will satisfy the requirements of the time or could adequately handle the immense opportunities which exist to-day. The *Star* realises that "a great part of the world looks on Canada through the London window," therefore the window dressing must be of the very best. This depends in large measure on the type and calibre of the men selected to control the routine of the office under the High Commissioner.

Sir George Perley has made no secret of the fact that he has no desire or intention of permanently residing in London, and he is only holding the office to oblige his friend, Sir Robert Borden. He can therefore hardly be expected to introduce new men of his own selection who may not be acceptable to his successor. But in the meantime, most valuable time and opportunity is being wasted. For greater efficiency the various official departments of the Dominion of Canada should be better co-ordinated and preferably under one big roof. Emigration, trade, shipping, railways, can all work for and with each other under wise and stimulating control, and they can all be helped by a close and harmonious association with a well-staffed secretariat presided over by a permanent High Commissioner.

The need for the reform is urgent, and is known and recognised by every member of the Canadian Government who is acquainted with conditions in London. The Press in Canada—where they are not apathetic—discuss the matter in spasms and call for a more active and far-sighted policy, but no constructive suggestions are made. With her international status now clearly defined and an assurance of a great world-wide export trade open to her manufacturers, Canada stands on the threshold of a new epoch. She must, both for her present and future interests, occupy a much more prominent place in the Empire's capital. To provide full scope and opportunity for her varied national interests a liberal appropriation should be made in the annual Budget. In the past it was parsimony rather than parochialism which prevented the London offices being staffed by first-class men with first-class salaries.

New and central offices should be built, the equal at least of those of Australia. An official residence should be provided for the High Commissioner of sufficient size to provide accommodation for members of the Cabinet visiting London. The heads of the different departments must be so paid as to attract really first-class men, and all appointments must be quite free from party politics. The results of a new bold policy such as is here suggested would be immensely beneficial to Canada, and the increased expenditure would be speedily justified.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Prince as Governor-General. The popularity of the Prince in Canada has given birth to a suggestion which is more notable for its affection than its practicability. The Vancouver *Daily World* lays stress on the importance of strengthening "the golden link of the Crown." Emphasising the fact that this link is maintained overseas by the Governor-General, it suggests that the idea might be further developed by the establishment of the custom of having the Heir to the Throne not merely visiting the Dominions, but assuming for a limited period the office of Governor-General in each of them.

The only objection which our contemporary foresees is that the presence of the Heir Apparent might tend to the extension to Canada of "the trappings of Royal Courts and the inevitable snobbery associated with such things." It meets this anticipated objection by pointing to the thoroughly democratic nature of the Prince's present visit, and with the remark, "Besides, a year of office at Ottawa would be altogether too brief a period for much serious damage to be done to our democratic prejudices." A more conclusive objection, however, would be the absence of the Heir to the Throne from England for such a lengthy period.

* * *

The Union Government. From time to time there have been rumours that the Union Government was nearing the end of its term of office. Messages from Ottawa, however, suggest that any difficulties that may have been looming ahead have been successfully surmounted, and the continuation of the Government for the remainder of the Parliamentary term has been as far as possible assured. The exact terms of the programme submitted by Sir Robert Borden have not been announced, but his proposals are said to have been received with enthusiastic approval.

Sufficient is known to indicate that the maintenance and fostering of the Imperial connection is in the forefront, provision being made for the safeguarding of Canada's national rights. The main difficulty, of course, lies in the framing of a policy with regard to the tariff. A scientific revision is foreshadowed, and the principles laid down in the Peace Treaty are accepted as guidance for the Labour legislation which must follow upon recent difficulties. Unless unexpected developments occur, the programme, so far as known, looks as if it would serve its purpose and justify the maintenance of a Union form of Government.

* * *

The Strike. The strike of the railwaymen—the most complete and widespread attempt ever made by any section of organised labour in Great Britain to force its will on the Government—ended after nine days in a compromise.

A trial of strength between one of the members of the Triple Alliance was practically bound to come. It was conducted by the railwaymen with very little rancour, and was met by the public cheerily and with optimistic determination to "carry on" with amateur volunteers and motor transport. In view of what has occurred, the railway leaders must sincerely regret that they precipitated a fight; while apart from the enormous losses to trade and industry, the nation is better for the experience it has gained.

* * *

Lord Beaverbrook on Its Lessons. Lord Beaverbrook, in a very shrewd article on the "Lessons of the Strike" in his paper, the *Daily Express*, pays a tribute to the discipline and sober moderation of the railwaymen. "The terror," he says, "of a lightning strike has departed." This is largely true, but it is necessary that Parliament should protect the country by legislation such as we have in Canada against strikes which affect public utilities being entered upon prior to public investigation of the grievances.

Other points made by Lord Beaverbrook, which are well chosen, deal with the unsuitability of Cabinet Ministers without political training to handle industrial disputes as Ministers of the Crown and to the errors made in the Government propaganda. From his experience at the Ministry of Information, Lord Beaverbrook is fully seized of the value of national propaganda, but the Prime Minister—as he points out—should not have applied the term "anarchists" to the railwaymen. And we would add to this our own opinion that the Government might have published the wages list and other necessary information some days earlier than they did.

* * *

The Sympathetic Strike. The use of the weapon of the sympathetic strike in labour disputes may be a very grave danger to the community. This is appreciated in Canada, and an excellent example has been set by the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which has decided that its members will not take part in any sympathetic strike unless two-thirds of the whole membership vote in favour of it, and then only with the approval of the President.

If the big Unions in this country would adopt some such self-denying ordinance, they would gain much in public confidence and esteem.

* * *

Difficulties of the Strike. Many Canadians in the Mother Country were put to more or less serious inconvenience by the general railway paralysis. The shortage in the train service held up would-be travellers all over the country. A good deal of anxiety was caused to those who had booked passages to Canada. For a time there was some uncertainty as to whether the steamship sailings would be dislocated; but this did not prove to be the case. A more real danger was the cutting off of the means of getting to the port of embarkation. This transport difficulty, however, was surmounted in the same manner as so many others, a plentiful supply of motor cars picking up passengers who could not get to Liverpool by rail.

Passengers arriving from Canada were also placed in a somewhat awkward position, but their interests were well looked after by the steamship companies, who put up long-distance travellers on board their steamers until trains were available. The patience and resourcefulness—not to speak of the determination—with which the situation was everywhere met was thoroughly creditable.

* * *

The Ontario Referendum. The result of the referendum on the Ontario Temperance Act on the 20th of this month will be watched with interest on both sides of the Atlantic. The position of the Province in regard to prohibition has been uncompromising, but the people are being given a clear opportunity of expressing their views as to whether that policy should be continued, modified, or abolished altogether. The questions on the schedule—which are given on another page—permit of a variety of replies.

Many Canadians will be interested in the views expressed by Major-General Hogarth, M.P.P., late Quartermaster-General of the O.M.F.C., who has recently returned home. He holds the opinion that any amendments to the Act should have the effect of strengthening it, rather than weakening it. Judging by what he has seen, both overseas and on his return, the General says he has come to the firm conclusion that the best thing any community in any country can do with the liquor traffic is to get rid of it entirely. He says:—

"Conditions as I find them on my return from overseas are infinitely better than when I went away in the days of the open bar. Since coming home I have watched the people whom I knew when I went away, and I have seen many of them wearing good clothes and looking happy and satisfied, who were, to my definite knowledge, previously suffering from the effects of the liquor traffic. Merchants tell me business is better and accounts paid more promptly, and employers of labour tell me the conditions are infinitely better."

The Port Arthur correspondent who reports these views adds that before going overseas General Hogarth had not been known as an advocate of prohibitory temperance legislation.

* * *

The Canadian Exporters' Chance. Canadian manufacturers and exporters should take notice of the interview with Sir John Aird which appears in this issue. The General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has just returned from a visit to France and Belgium, impressed with the progress which has already been made towards reconstruction in these countries. He tells of the many opportunities that are presented to

Canadians for supplying the immediate needs of France and Belgium, not only in the shape of foodstuffs, but of numerous lines of manufactured articles which Canada can supply.

The point which Sir John emphasises is the necessity of securing these markets without delay, before they are seized by American or even German competitors. No difficulties of financing should be allowed to stand in the way, as the opportunities are abundantly worth while. Canadian manufacturers will be well advised to send representatives to the spot in order to find out the exact requirements.

* * *

An Exporters' Exhibition.

We learn with considerable interest that among the passengers on the C.P.O.S. s.s. *Empress of France*, sailing from Liverpool on the 21st, will be Mr. H. Greville Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery will visit the Dominion for the purpose of arranging an exclusively Canadian exhibition in London next year. The enterprise could not be in better hands. Mr. Montgomery is a well-known public man, having sat in the 1906-1910 Parliament as member for the Bridgwater Division of Somerset. He was elected by a majority of 17, and was known as "Sweet Seventeen of Bridgwater." He is a business man, an editor, a newspaper proprietor, and the organiser of the biggest series of purely trade exhibitions in the world—the Building Trades Exhibition, held during many years alternately in London and at Manchester.

At a time when Canadian manufacturers are keen to embark in world export trade, a Manufacturers' Exhibition in London should be of the utmost value. Accommodation for such an exhibition next year is almost impossible to find, but we understand that Mr. Montgomery is in the fortunate position of having a hall at command. No doubt the Canadian manufacturers will welcome the opportunity which Mr. Montgomery is prepared to place at their disposal.

* * *

Wooden Houses.

A step towards making possible the provision of wooden houses for the people of the Mother Country, to meet one of their most pressing needs, has been taken by the Ministry of Health in modifying certain regulations which have made their erection practically impossible. By these regulations the local authorities are given power to override old by-laws which have to a large extent prevented individuals from exercising their own choice and initiative. The principal points which are still insisted upon are that the building material must be waterproof, the roof fireproof, and the flooring damp-proof. These requirements, however, can be complied with by wooden houses of the type used in Canada or others for the construction of which Canadian woods are so suitable.

The Ministry of Health state that they "wish to make it clear that they are in no way averse from wooden houses, but are still desirous of making a proper comparison between their cost and similar houses of brick or stone." Those interested in Canadian wooden houses have now a chance of providing for such a comparison being made.

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Medicine Hat's Natural Gas.

During his return journey through Alberta the Prince of Wales had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a new power of which he must previously have known very little. On the occasion of his visit to Medicine Hat, a natural gas well was tapped and blown off, the tremendous pressure behind the gas being shown by the roar with which it shot into a sheet of flame many feet in the air.

On account of its possession of this uncommon source of energy, Mr. Kipling characterised Medicine Hat as "Hell with the lid off," but the usefulness of the commodity has no doubt reconciled the citizens to the frequently-quoted epithet. It was while boring for water in 1883, at Langevin, forty miles north-west of Medicine Hat, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company struck gas. It was not till 1891 that it was discovered at Medicine Hat, when, on the suggestion of the late Sir William Van Horne, drilling was carried out for coal. For both power and lighting purposes the natural gas has proved invaluable. It can be supplied to the town at the remarkably cheap rate of one-fifth of a cent per thousand cubic feet. It has even been found less expensive to allow the street lights to remain burning all day than to pay a man to turn them down or put them out. Its natural gas has brought Medicine Hat well to the front as a manufacturing centre, and from it a considerable area is supplied with the gas. Even trains are run by its agency.

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BELGIAN KING AND CANADIANS.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and Prince Leopold, visiting Niagara Falls on Monday, spent three-quarters of an hour in Canada. The occasion was informal (says a *Times* correspondent), but the Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, welcomed the Royal guests on behalf of the Canadian Government, and expressed regret that owing to his absence in the West the Governor-General was not present.

To Mr. Rowell and to Canadians generally the King expressed his gratitude for the gallant defence of the Canadian soldiers at Ypres and their brilliant victory at the second taking of Mons.

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REPATRIATION OF SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

All men of the O.M.F.C. who have been granted indefinite leave and are awaiting repatriation to Canada with dependants should communicate immediately with the O.C. No. 1 Canadian Discharge Depôt, Buxton, Derbyshire.

The Canadian Government have decided that free repatriation for the dependants of members of the O.M.F.C. will not be carried out after December 31, 1919, except in those cases where a statutory declartion is produced to show that it was impossible for those concerned to proceed to Canada prior to that date.

This does not in any way refer to men who have taken their discharge from the O.M.F.C. in the United Kingdom.

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Lambeth Guardians decided last week to prepare a draft scheme for presentation to the Government to secure protection for deserted wives of Overseas soldiers in the Mother Country, and for wives of English soldiers in the Dominions who are left unprovided for.

Canadian Unionists oppose the reintroduction of the Bill proposing that the manufacture and importation of, and inter-Provincial traffic in, liquor should be prohibited for twelve months (says the *Times*). The question, they consider, should be left to the individual Provinces.

A party of about forty prominent members of the International Brotherhood, representing various denominations in Canada, and including many distinguished divines from the Dominion, returned home by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of France*. The arrangements for their stay in London were made by Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager of the C.P.R. They are full of enthusiasm for the conferences held at the City Temple.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Cody.—At 227, Woodbine Avenue, Toronto, on September 13, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Cody—a daughter.

Shore.—On September 30, at Calgary, to Capt. the Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Shore—a daughter (Margaret Elizabeth).

MARRIAGES.

Allen—Lancashire.—On September 16, 1919, at Grace Church, Millbrook, Ont., by the Rev. William D. Lee, M.A., D.D., Marion Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lancashire, to John Ellsworth Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, and grandson of the late Venerable Archdeacon Allen, Millbrook.

Carter—Stetson-Taylor.—On September 10, at Regina, Sask., Hugh Clay Carter, of St. Albans, Herts, to Hilda Steteon-Taylor, of Ashtead, Surrey.

Wilesmith—Bethune-Baker.—On September 20, at All Saints', Matlock, by the Rev. J. B. Hyde, Joseph William Wilesmith (late Lt., 8th Can. Inf. Bn.), second son of the late John Wilesmith, Esq., of Worcester, to Margaret Emmeline Agnes Bethune-Baker, only child of Alfred Armitage Bethune-Baker, Esq., of Hove, Sussex.

DEATHS.

Chenevix Trench.—On October 3, at Camberley, Emily Mary Chenevix Trench, beloved wife of Col. Charles Chenevix Trench, and daughter of the late Sir John Henry Lefroy.

Dale Harris.—On September 28, at 263, MacLaren Street, Ottawa, William Dale Harris, B.Sc., civil engineer, dearly beloved husband of Jessie Mary Harris, in his 74th year.

Langton.—On September 27, at Toronto, Ethel Mary Beatrice, the dearly-loved wife of W. Eric Langton, formerly of 13, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 38.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mucklow.—In proud and loving memory of Gordon Mucklow, Pte., 7th Bn., Canadian Infantry, second son of Edward and Mabel Mucklow, Wood Hill, Bury, killed in action near Cambrai, September 27, 1918. "Faithful unto death."

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

THE PRINCE RETURNS EASTWARDS.

Through the Orchards of British Columbia—In Alberta and Saskatchewan Towns.

ON his eastward journey from Vancouver last week the Prince of Wales opened a large agricultural exhibition at New Westminster, and at Sapperton turned the first sod at the site of the works of the Canada Cordage Company, which is the first veterans' co-operative industrial concern established in the British Empire.

On Tuesday the Prince visited the Okanagan Valley, famous as a fruit-growing country, and the home of many British settlers, who exported 40,000 tons of apples last year. His Royal Highness left the train at Penticton, which, with its 2,500 inhabitants, sent 300 men to the war. Addresses were presented to the Prince, who was heartily cheered, while 500 school children sang loyal songs.

On leaving Penticton he proceeded by boat up the beautiful Okanagan Lake, visiting Summerland, Vernon, Lavington, and Kelowna, where more addresses were presented, the entire population turning out to welcome him. Thence (says Reuter's correspondent) the Prince drove through Devon-like scenery along a splendid road above the lakes for 40 miles, passing through a succession of orchards, where harvesting was in full operation, men and land girls gathering at every gateway to cheer him. The Prince was shown all the processes of apple growing and marketing. He inspected and presented decorations to a large number of veterans, and went a dozen miles out of his way to Lavington to open a memorial to fallen soldiers.

On Wednesday the Prince left the Royal train at Nelson and took the lake steamboat to Balfour, a place consisting of a landing-stage, a solitary hotel, and a golf links. Here the Prince played a game of golf, and in the evening went on by boat to Kootenay Landing, to rejoin the train.

The officials and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway performed a difficult feat in running the ten cars of the Royal train on to barges at Balfour, on Lake Kootenay, for transport by water, and in forming the train at Kootenay landing for the journey east (says the *Times* correspondent). Owing to the great weight of these steel cars and the necessity of arranging them in a particular order, the undertaking called for great care, especially as the second part of the operation had to be carried out at night by the light of lanterns and a searchlight.

On Wednesday night the Prince recrossed the Rockies. After a stop at Macleod, where he played golf, the Royal train proceeded to Lethbridge. Here, after, as usual, the presentation of an address and the reply, his Royal Highness was made a Chief of the Tribe of Blackfeet Indians, under the title of "Red Crow." The Prince was presented with the ancient headdress of a chief and went into a wigwam, where he talked to the Chiefs.

Entering Saskatchewan, the Prince made short stops at Maple Creek, Piapot, and Swift Current. He spent two hours at Medicine Hat on Friday. The remainder of the day was occupied in smiling from the observation platform of the car Killarney at the groups of children at the wayside stations, says Mr. Percival Phillips, of the *Daily Express*. School children drove for miles with their books under one arm and a flag under the other to wait patiently for a three-minute meeting with the Prince.

His stay at Medicine Hat, on Friday, though quite short, was of particular interest (says the *Times* correspondent). Medicine Hat possesses an apparently inexhaustible reservoir of natural gas, and the Prince stopped during his drive through the town to witness the tapping of a new gas well. Before leaving Medicine Hat the Prince also visited the pottery works on the outskirts of the town, the largest in Canada.

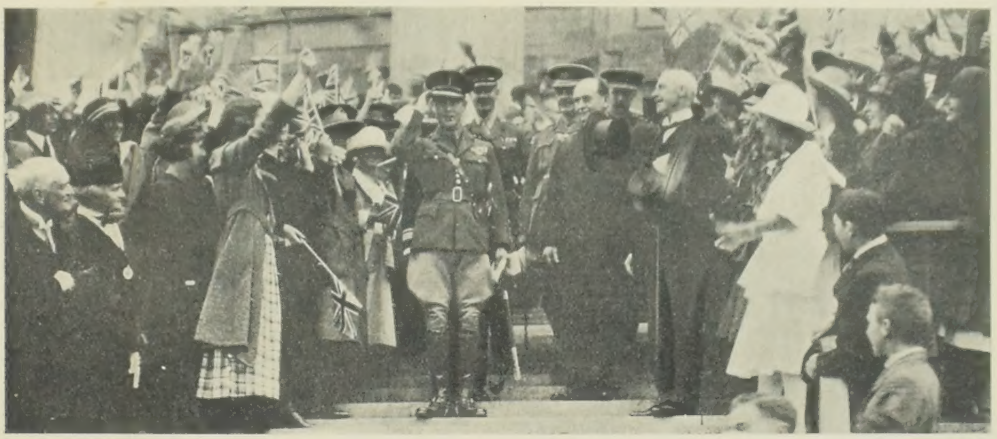
On Saturday morning he was shown the working of the pork-packing establishment at Moose Jaw, where he made a stay of nearly two hours, and examined with interest the fine display of fruits, vegetables, and grains of the prairie.

In Regina, the proceedings on Saturday afternoon were more formal, centring round the Legislative Buildings and Government House, where the Prince, besides replying to Provincial and civic addresses, held a public reception and, generally speaking, followed the same programme as in the other larger towns.

Amongst the many decorations he bestowed in Regina was the V.C. presented to Mrs. R. G. Combe, wife of the dead hero who won it. He also decorated a blind officer (Lt.-Col. T. E. Perrett), and pinned a Cross on the pelisse of a two-year-old baby in its mother's arms.

On Sunday morning he attended Divine service at St. Paul's Church. On Monday, after inspecting the barracks of the North-West Mounted Police, the Prince went into camp at Edenwold for a duck-shooting expedition.

"Mutual Attraction" is the title of a *Punch* cartoon showing the Prince of Wales and Miss Canada sailing down a river in a birchbark canoe. The Prince: "You don't mind my falling in love with you?" Canada: "Well, I rather hoped you might."



Photograph] THE PRINCE'S WELCOME AT WINNIPEG. *[Canadian Pacific Railway.*

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CANADIAN MILITIA ORGANISATION.

General Sir Arthur Currie reached Vancouver on Sunday and was accorded a tremendous reception (says the *Times* correspondent). He will remain in Vancouver Island for a month before taking up the post of Inspector-General of Militia.

He indicated that a comprehensive reorganisation of the Militia would be undertaken, but that the numerals and traditions of the Overseas units would be preserved.

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MANITOBA PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

By a judgment of Mr. Justice Curran, of Winnipeg, Thomas H. Kelly, contractor, is ordered to pay back to the Government of Manitoba $1,270,000 (says a *Times* cable), the amount which, according to the decision of the Board of Appraisal, was received by Kelly in overpayment on contracts for the construction of the Manitoba Parliament buildings.

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Two United States life insurance companies have already applied for $43,000,000 worth of the new Canadian Victory Loan.

The Dominion House of Commons, by 79 votes to 56, last week rejected a motion for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the alleged manipulation of soldiers' votes at last election (says a Reuter cablegram).

UNION GOVERNMENT POLICY.

To be Continued for Parliamentary Term.

At a caucus of the Government followers it was decided to continue the Union Government for the remainder of the Parliamentary term, and unanimous support was promised during the trying period of reconstruction (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). Sir Robert Borden elaborated the policy which should direct the Administration during the lifetime of the present Parliament, and the caucus endorsed the programme.

There is a strong feeling that this platform should be the basis for a permanent new Unionist Party. While the programme was not announced, it is understood that it proposes the maintenance of the British connection upon the basis of equal partnership with the Mother Country, while the question of the relationship of the different parts of the Empire should be settled at an Imperial Conference. A scientific revision of the tariff is proposed, with labour legislation based on the principles laid down in the Peace Treaty. A standing Army is to be maintained sufficient only to meet domestic requirements, and Canada is to be consulted on the future wars of the Empire.

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CANADIAN RAILWAYMEN AND STRIKERS.

At their last week's convention the Brotherhood of Railway Employees of Canada decided that its members shall not be permitted to take part in any sympathetic strike except on a two-thirds vote of all members, and then only with the approval of the Grand President.

A resolution was also adopted declaring the One Big Union movement to be detrimental to the interests of the working people, and particularly of the railway workers.

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LABOUR OUTLOOK IN CANADA.

According to a statement by Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, who is in charge of the system of Federal and Provincial Labour Bureaux, there will probably be more unemployment during the coming winter than there has been at any time since 1914 (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Canada had 40,000 workers unemployed during the summer, but Mr. Stewart thinks there may be from 80,000 to 100,000 during the winter. Since the Armistice 81,000 soldiers have applied to the bureaux for work and 75,000 have been placed in employment.

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THE ONTARIO REFERENDUM.

Four questions are to be submitted to the people of Ontario in the referendum which is to be taken on Monday, October 20—for which day the Provincial General Election has also been fixed. They are as follows:—

1.—Are you in favour of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?

2.—Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2 51-100 per cent. alcohol, weight measure (about twice the strength of the present light beer), through Government agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

3.—Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2.51 per cent. alcohol, weight measure, in standard hotels in local municipalities that by majority vote favour such sale, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

4.—Are you in favour of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

Every voter must vote on all four questions, or his paper will be rejected.

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BLINDED SOLDIERS' APPRECIATION OF "CANADA."

A lady visitor writes from St. Dunstan's Annexe, Regent's Park, N.W.:—"I wish to thank you, and also the Canadian Bank of Commerce, for having so kindly sent *Canada* to me during the last three years. It has been greatly appreciated by all the men to whom I have read it, both here and in hospital. With many thanks on the part of the men, and also for myself."

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Savings deposits in the Canadian chartered banks made another record in August, being $21,000,000 in excess of the total for July.

A Bill has been introduced in the Dominion House to amalgamate the Royal North-West Mounted Police with the Dominion Police and to change the name to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Lord Finlay, escorted by the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, appeared on the floor of the Dominion House of Commons last week, and gave a short address. In a speech before the Ottawa Canadian Club he said the Crown was the symbol of the unity of the Empire.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Prince's Visit.

"The Prince is making his visit a reunion with old comrades and a friendly call on their families and relatives. It is the people, the masses, who are shouting for him loudest, who are lifting him out of his car, and shaking his hand till he has to be rescued from their friendly attention. It is good in many ways, to see this; such an unaffected and unforced outburst of enthusiasm for what is rather forbiddingly termed 'royalty,' is, in unsteady days like the present, a reassuring sign."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Canada's Flag.

"Some Canadians are doing a lot of worrying about a new Canadian flag. A. R. McMaster, M.P., the Liberal financial critic, displayed a new one at Ottawa that looked like a cross between the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Whether it was the legitimate product of a brain that is full to overflowing with free trade theories has never been discovered. That flag was simply food for laughter. That is as it should be and will be. The old Union Jack holds such a place in the average Canadian heart that any alleged improvement on it simply looks ridiculous. It was the Union Jack that floated above Canadians through the most trying period in the world's history. The flag that was good enough for Canada in the Great War is good enough for her in times of peace."—*Toronto Telegram.*

Profiteers.

"If the profiteers are the chief cause of the high cost of living, there must be an enormous army of them spread over the face of the earth, for all countries are in pretty much the same predicament with regard to the soaring prices of the necessaries of life. That the profiteer is a great contributing factor to the high cost of living everyone will agree. But there is one profiteer that is not receiving the attention he deserves—the chap who demands the biggest pay he ever received for the least efficient work he ever performed. And he is to be found everywhere."—*Island Patriot* (Charlottetown).

A Canadian College in Paris.

"We congratulate M. Philippe Roy, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, on his plan of founding a Canadian College to which each Province would furnish its quota of pupils and professors. Such an institution would be a fruitful source of science and light not only for our own young people, but for our cousins in France, who would love to gain there some practical notions about the intellectual and industrial prospects of the vast regions and areas of North America. M. Roy's idea is so excellent, so capable of realisation, that it is surprising to see that it has not yet been put into execution. The Governments of Ontario and Quebec have promised their co-operation. The other Provinces are equally interested in having in France an institution in which their young people will have an opportunity of perfecting themselves in literature, science and the arts. A Canadian College in France would be a source of benefit from which the young people of Canada could profitably drink."—*La Patrie.*

Sir Lomer Gouin.

"As far as we in the Province of Quebec are concerned, it is a matter for congratulation that Sir Lomer Gouin has so far turned a deaf ear to the appeal of Ottawa. It may well be, however, that sooner or later the demand for his services at Ottawa will become too insistent to be any longer ignored. There are great problems to be faced in the period of reconstruction upon which we have now entered, and if ultimately Sir Lomer Gouin would be among those who take upon themselves the burden of solving these problems there can be no doubt that men of all parties would feel that he had placed the country under another obligation to him."—*Montreal Herald.*

Return of Lacrosse.

"Every Canadian should now be glad to see that the old game promises to make a great 'come-back,' and that it is showing signs of popularity that have been absent for a decade. Thousands gather to see amateur games decided in which many of the players are boys entitled to wear the Service ribbon. Interest increases, and if through lack of practice the quality is not what was expected in the days when men made a living by their skill as lacrosse players, the old sportsmanship is there, and the old local rivalry which was for many years one of the very props of Canada's national game. The old sport ought to be given every possible encouragement. In one sense it is a boy's game; in a broader sense it is a real man's game. Men who played it as boys are the better for it. They were better soldiers; they ought to be better citizens. Lacrosse is in truth a part of the life of Canada, and has a claim upon the patriots of this country that no other game can ever have."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

NEEDS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Sir John Aird's Advice to Canadian Manufacturers

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has just returned with Mr. Charles Cambie, London Manager of the Bank, from a visit to the Continent, the principal object of which, he explained to a representative of *Canada*, was to look into the after-the-war situation in France, Belgium and Holland, and to see what the prospects were for these countries to build up trade with Canada, as well as to increase trade with Great Britain.

"My feeling," said Sir John, "is that now is the opportunity for Canada to get into very close relationship with these countries, as they require a great many of the things that Canada is able to supply, not only in the shape of foodstuffs, but also in manufactured articles. There has been such terrible destruction in France and Belgium that they need all the assistance they can get. It is important, I think, that these countries should be restored to normal conditions at the earliest possible moment; and it is not only for their own benefit, but for that of the world at large, that trade should be developed again on the old lines.

SIR JOHN AIRD.

Progress in Reconstruction.

"Very great progress has already been made in the direction of restoring the roads and of obliterating many of the minor battlefields. I was amazed to find how much had been done in this way in parts of France and Belgium which had been battle centres and which have already been turned into agricultural lands. I think what has been done shows that if the Belgians and French receive any reasonable material assistance from other countries the conditions there will be restored to a normal basis much more quickly than was at first anticipated.

"As I have said, Canada can provide many things that are needed in these countries, apart altogether from foodstuffs, such as livestock, beef, pork products, and cereals of all kinds. They need all kinds of manufactured goods, such as machinery, structural steel, paper, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, and agricultural implements—articles that they require immediately. I think people fail to realise how important it is that what we can do in the way of assistance should be done promptly.

Financial Assistance

"Of course, these countries will have to help themselves financially as much as possible, but there is no doubt they will have to look elsewhere for considerable financial assistance. If we are to get the full share of the trade of Belgium and France we must be prepared to extend considerable credits, because, if we do not do so, the United States will get in before us, and we shall be cut out of the field of present opportunities and probably shut out altogether for the future. There is no doubt whatever that the nation which captures that trade by extending financial assistance is the nation that is going to retain it for the future. The Canadian banks are ready to consider anything that is reasonable in the way of financing trade, as well as the Canadian Government, which has already advanced a hundred million dollars of credit to various European countries. The fact must not be overlooked that Belgium will [illegible] because he has a prior claim on the [illegible] afterwards [illegible] with the other nations Germany commences to pay. We must not forget, too, that the German traders will very soon be in the field [illegible]

The Canadian manufacturer is on the [illegible] export trade. What he must do is to send over his representative to look after that trade, because [illegible] are doing it. Apart from the question of organisation, there is nothing like coming into personal contact with the possible buyers.

The Rate of Exchange.

The rate of exchange, of course, is one of the difficulties in the way of trade everywhere at present, but the determination of Great Britain to live within herself as much as possible will, I think, rectify it sooner than anticipated. It has held fairly well, so far as Canada is concerned, between $4.25 and $4.50. It may not be stabilised to par in the immediate future, but I fancy there is sufficient community of interest among all the nations, and particularly Great Britain, France, and the United States, to see that it is not allowed to get to such a low level as would interfere with international trade. I am hopeful that, once the Peace Treaty is ratified, some arrangement will be effected for stabilising the rate of exchange—I believe $4.50 would be a reasonable figure all round—then we should know where we were and be able to get on with business, which is badly handicapped by the present uncertainty."

Sir John Aird said the Canadian Bank of Commerce had been studying the foreign situation, not only in Europe but in South America. Certain plans of development were mapped out some years ago, but, owing to the shortage of their staff, they were unable to carry them out. They hoped, however, to proceed with them now that some 2,000 of their officials who were on service had returned—all of them receiving the same salary as before, together with increases, as if they had never left the bank.

Crop and Labour Conditions.

Sir John made a trip to the Pacific Coast about six weeks ago, and he found all the Canadian Provinces were well on the turn. Crops, he said, were much better than was made out in several of the reports that were sent across here, and the prices being good, they should realise somewhere between 350 and 450 million dollars. The general prospects were also good. The labour difficulties had, of course, kept things back, but they looked like being settled. Sir John remarked there had to be a good deal of give-and-take in these matters, and Canadians were not slow to do that where it was seen to be necessary—just as, he remarked, had been the case with the railway strike here, which he thought had come out very well on the whole.

Sir John thinks there are some very able men at the head of the Labour Party, and hopes Labour will see that if there is unsettlement in Britain or Canada or any part of the British Empire, it is against the interests of the whole. "We must be prepared for the Germans coming in again as a serious factor," he said. "They know their country is down and out commercially, and their temperament makes them realise that it is only by vigilance and efficiency it will get to the top again. We have got to be eternally vigilant, also, and watch them."

Sir John is spending this week-end in Scotland, and intends to sail by the *Mauretania* next Wednesday.

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Mr. William Davies, of Toronto, is giving $30,000 to the McMaster University for the erection of a women's residence.

In the present year 30,000 acres have been devoted to the cultivation of beet in Canada. In 1901 there were only 900 acres.

A National Conference on Character Education in Relation to Canadian Citizenship will be held in Winnipeg from October 20 to 22.

The average cost of the weekly Canadian family budget of staple goods rose in August, being $14.43, compared with $13.77 in July, 1919, and $13.41 in August, 1918. The index number of wholesale prices rose to 301.0 for August, as compared with 294.0 for July, 1919, and 281.3 for August, 1918.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. E. F. Hebden.

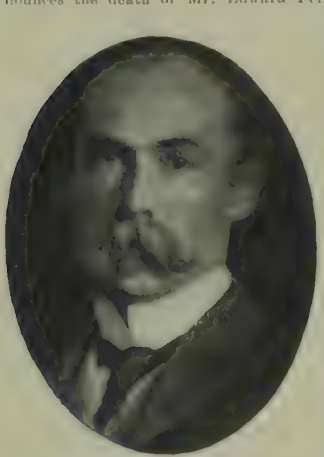
At Halifax: Alderman James S. Edwards. At St. John: Mr. Robert B. Humphrey (70), one of the Klondyke pioneers, son-in-law of Lt.-Governor Pugsley. At Sydney: Mr. William C. Murray, local manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

At Cookshire, P.Q.: Mr. Joseph I. Mackie (75), barrister. At Montreal: Mrs. Charlotte MacGillis (83), widow of Mr. Robert William de Lotbiniere Harwood, Seigneur of Vaudreuil, P.Q.: Mrs. Troop, second wife of the Rev. Canon G. Osborne Troop (formerly Miss Elizabeth Robie Uniacke, of Halifax); Mr. W. S. Fletcher (73), who was in the service of the G.T.R. for 25 years; Mr. William Louis Haldimand (92), a descendant of the first Governor-General of Lower Canada, and for many years a prominent Montreal merchant.

At Kingston: Dr. Robert Hanley, surgeon to the Penitentiary, and a well-known supporter of the turf in Canada. At Toronto: Lt.-Col. John D. Chipman (63), son-in-law of the late Sir Leonard Tilley; Mrs. W. F. Armstrong (78), for 48 years a missionary in Burma; Mr. Ambrose K. Goodman (57), barrister; Mr. W. Cromwell Gurney, president of the Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd. At London, Ont.: Mr. James S. Luney, contractor, who settled there in 1871. At Owen Sound: Mr. William Henry Tucker (91).

At Morden, Man.: Mrs. Colin McCorquodale (71), one of the pioneer settlers. At Portage la Prairie: Mr. James Edward Donnelly (85), who settled at Owen Sound in 1837, and moved to Winnipeg in 1871; Mrs. Martin G. Morrison (73), a resident since 1882.

We regret to say that a cable received from Montreal announces the death of Mr. Edward Feild Hebden, managing director of the Merchants Bank of Canada, who occupied a distinguished position among Canadian bankers. Mr. Hebden was born at Hamilton, Ont., on April 29, 1851, being a son of the late Rev. Canon John Hebden. He completed his education at Heidelberg and in Switzerland, and entered the service of the Merchants Bank in 1871. In 1884 he married a daughter of Mr. James Henderson, of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, and he leaves a son, who served overseas, and three daughters. Mr. Hebden was an ex-member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, a member of the Council of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and a Director of the London and Lancashire General Assurance Co., Guarantee Co. of North America, and other companies. He was a Governor of several Canadian hospitals and charitable institutions.



THE LATE MR. E. F. HEBDEN.

The death has taken place at Sunderland, at the age of 88, of Mr. Henry Havelock, a relative of Sir Henry Havelock, of Indian Mutiny fame. Mr. Havelock had for 60 years been associated with newspapers, both in England and America. At one time he was on the New York *Herald*, and was also a newspaper proprietor in British Columbia. In 1868-9 he represented Yale in the Legislative Council of British Columbia.

We regret to announce the sudden death, on September 26, following a serious operation, of Mrs. Percival Thacker, wife of Major-General P. E. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., formerly Adjutant-General Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Mrs. Thacker was born at 7, Queen's Park, Toronto, being the youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Howland and Mrs. Howland. For some years Mrs. Thacker had resided abroad, having married General Thacker in London in 1912. During the five years of war she was actively engaged in many kinds of work, and interested herself especially in canteen work. Her natural cheerfulness and untiring devotion made her extremely popular with the soldiers. The circumstances of her death are rendered doubly sad by the absence of General Thacker in Canada. She was laid to rest on Wednesday, October 1, in the little churchyard at Mersham. In addition to the immediate relatives, the following friends of General Thacker were also present:—Major-General G. L. Foster, C.B., Major General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. H. T. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., Col. K. C. Folger, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. the Hon. Angus Macdonell, C.M.G., who acted as pall-bearers, Col. Regan, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. S. M. Tate, C.B.E., Lt.-Col. Bruce Caldwell, O.B.E., Capt. Mitchell, and Sergt. James Livingstone, D.C.M.

Mrs. Chenevix Trench, whose death at Camberley, Surrey, we record in another column, was the wife of Col. Charles Chenevix Trench, and sister of the late Mr. A. H. F. Lefroy, Professor of Roman Law at Toronto University. Her father, the late General Sir John Henry Lefroy, was well-known in Canada, where he married a daughter of the late Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir John Beverley Robinson. Sir J. H. Lefroy was lent by the British Government to the Dominion for work in connection with the Astronomical Survey.

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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

A Splendid Record of War Service.

Canada owes a great debt to Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Through the agency of this organisation no fewer than 26,281 young people have passed over "the golden bridge of opportunity" to the Dominion since the first party of youthful emigrants left Great Britain in 1882.

Very few, indeed, of this great army proved undesirable citizens, and this fact reveals the wonderful work and romance of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. We have said these once-homeless children became, as desirable citizens, an asset to the great Dominion. Citizenship was put to its hardest test during the years of the war, and it redounds to the everlasting credit of the institution which furnished these children with their first start in life, and afterwards gave unstintingly of advice and guidance, that the "Barnardo" boys made such a magnificent record during the war.

No fewer than 6,211 Old Boys voluntarily enlisted in Canada to fight for Empire and the Flag. At least fifteen of this number were awarded commissions, and many of them secured military decorations. Many made the supreme sacrifice, and scores of others were seriously wounded.

These boys were but a few years ago in danger of starting out in life in "blind alley" occupations, and as such constituted a handicap to the community. Thanks to the start in life they received in Dr. Barnardo's Homes, they became good citizens and actual defenders of our lives and liberties. Surely the work of the famous institution needs no further justification for its claims on the philanthropy of those who live under the Empire flag!

During the war the migration of "Barnardo" boys and girls to Canada and the oversea Dominions ceased, but the Council are again taking up the matter very energetically.

The exigencies of war have thrown upon the institution an unprecedented task. During the past four and a half years there have passed in through the "Ever Open Door" of the Homes some 2,220 children of men who had been killed or were fighting at the Front. To-day there is a total of 7,131 children in the institution. In the work of caring for these the Council of Dr. Barnardo's Homes depends on the charity of British men and women. The scope of the work extends as the times become more difficult, and the Council's appeal should be answered in no uncertain way.

Cheques should be made payable to "Barnardo's Homes," crossed with the same words, and addressed to Mr. Wm. Baker, M.A., LL.B., 18-16, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1. A copy of the finely produced 53rd annual report will be forwarded on receipt of 7d. in stamps.

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CRUSADE AGAINST GOPHERS.

Saskatchewan Children's Keenness

The big gopher competition conducted by the Weeds and Seed Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, through the medium of the Junior Agricultural Service League, was brought to a very successful conclusion. The net result was that with 1,214 schools entered in the contest, a total of 1,326,092 gophers were destroyed. Last year about a thousand schools accounted for 880,000 gophers, and in 1917 some 800 schools reported 550,000 gopher tails.

There are now nearly ten thousand Saskatchewan boys and girls under 18 who have joined the Junior Agricultural Service League. This league was organised during the war for the purpose of getting rid of some of the gophers in order to save the crops that were needed to feed the hungry people in Europe. The work accomplished has been astonishing, as in three years over two million gophers have been killed. As they were all killed early in the year, before the young broods appeared, these gophers were worth three or four later.

In terms of dollars and cents these children's effort means, it is reckoned, that, at the moderate estimate of 25 cents worth of grain which each of these gophers would have consumed, $500,000 of grain has been saved since the league was formed.

SALMON ROD FOR SALE.—Hardy's split cane, 18 ft., with *two* extra tops, £6 6s; cost double.—Write Box 273, or can be seen at *Canada* Offices, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADA AND THE COMPETITIVE EXPORT MARKET

(From a Special Correspondent.)

IT may be a commonplace to repeat that the war gave to Canada an opportunity to enter the world's commerce unexampled, almost, in commercial history. During the five years ending March 31, 1919 (corresponding approximately to the war period), Canada exported almost exactly one and a half times its total exports from Confederation (1867) down to 1914.

Exports of Canadian produce reached during this period the enormous total of $5,050,000,000. Those of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, the second highest year, were $1,207,000,000—a contrast indeed with the $126,000,000 of 1909. But another theory makes itself heard here: "Yes, this may be so, but all these exports consisted of munitions of war and emergency food supplies that the people of Europe could not produce or manufacture themselves." This is a highly cherished theory in the enthusiastic pessimist's repertoire; but what are the actual facts? While it is true that Canada did sell during the war much larger quantities of all its products to Great Britain than it had ever done before, as well as innumerable products that it had never sold before to Great Britain, and that it found much larger markets, or what were virtually new markets in the Continental Allied countries, at the same time it nearly trebled its exports to British countries outside of the British Isles from 1914 to 1919, increased its exports to the United States one and a half times, and more than quadrupled its Central and South American trade. In round numbers, here are some figures:—

	Year ending March 31. 1914.	1918.
	$	$
United Kingdom	215,253,000	531,920,000
The British Empire outside of United Kingdom	23,389,000	64,408,000
Australia	4,673,000	14,019,000
Newfoundland	4,503,000	11,327,000
British West Indies	4,469,000	10,199,000
South Africa	3,831,000	11,992,000
All non-British Countries	192,945,000	574,218,000
United States	163,372,000	417,812,000
Central and South America	6,501,000	13,727,000 (incomplete)

Steamship Connections.

Detailed statistics are not available for later than the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, but from these it can be shown that out of 43 countries to which Canada's exports in either 1914 or 1918 were $100,000, or higher, to only nine (omitting enemy countries) was there any decline in exports in 1918 as compared with 1914, and of these four were "blockaded" countries—Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. From the port of Montreal, to take further evidence, there were scheduled to sail in the months of September and October ocean-going steamers belonging to sixteen steamship companies, their destinations including not only Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Manchester, Hull, Leith, Newcastle, Dublin, and Belfast, but also ports in France, Belgium, Argentine, Uruguay, South Africa, the West Indies, and Australia. The inauguration of a direct service from Montreal to Norway has also just been announced. On the Pacific Ocean direct steamship lines ply from Canadian ports to China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Siberia, Hawaii, the Fiji Islands, the Philippine Islands, and Singapore.

Canada's Biggest Customers.

Great Britain, of course, easily remains Canada's biggest customer. The next biggest is the United States, and, to a large extent, trade between Canada and that country cannot be regarded as export trade so much as part of a trans-continental traffic. Whether Canada's export trade with Great Britain will continue in the present enormous volume is a debatable point to which a return will be made later. In the meantime, it is not unprofitable to study the principal classes of commodity that made up Canada's exports to Great Britain in both 1914 and 1918:—

	1914.	1918.
	$	$
Agricultural	146,230,000	403,456,000
Mineral	16,027,000	13,964,000
Fisheries	7,008,000	6,746,000
Forestry	10,647,000	4,522,000
Animals and their products	26,735,000	112,196,000
Manufacture	8,583,000	300,715,000

Here I would like to venture on a theory of my own. The pessimist will say that it is no fair test of the Canadian export future to take a war year, and especially such a year as that ending March, 1918. On the contrary, I contend that such a year is the best upon which to base calculations, for it means that the things Canada exported in that year were what the people of Great Britain really wanted. As bare essentials necessary to [illegible] they revealed what should, in times of peace, be the very points to be assailed. While it is true that 200 million dollars of the total of 300 million dollars of manufactured goods in 1918 were explosives and cartridges, there were still 40 million dollars of manufactured goods which, broadly speaking, were not articles used in actual warfare, compared with 8½ million dollars in 1914. Moreover, a war year is a fair test for Canadian exports, because it accomplishes the most important and necessary

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON A BRONCHO AT THE SASKATOON "STAMPEDE."

Canadian Pacific Railway Photograph.

function in commerce. It gets in under the hide of permanent business, for it gives the British market a chance really to sample Canadian products.

The 1918 figures show, for example, that amongst the commodities exported to Great Britain were a number of entirely new lines, including paper board, cobalt oxides and alloys, corn (maize), fresh cod, tyres, bars, rods, and rails. A large number of lines previously exported to Great Britain show increases in volume, amounting in some cases to practically the discovery of a new market—for instance, the following:—

	1916.	1918
	$	$
Canned and preserved vegetables	597,000	3,041,000
Undressed furs	929,000	1,651,000
[illegible]	210,000	937,000
[illegible]	136,000	683,000
[illegible]	47,000	316,000
Cheese	26,398,000	36,277,000
Bacon	25,563,000	57,876,000
Flour	21,812,000	62,875,000
Butter	597,000	1,410,000
Oatmeal	416,000	1,299,000
Condensed milk	252,000	1,139,000
Boots and shoes	88,000	554,000
Drugs and chemicals	816,000	1,982,000
Sugar	83,000	3,488,000

To be sure, there were some declines to offset these increases. The majority of them, of course, were due by the shortage of cargo space or the elimination of "luxury" importations. Amongst the declines were unmanufactured wood, paper, clothing, horses, harness, automobiles, pork, unmanufactured leather, canned meats, apples, lobsters and salmon, cereal foods, cotton textiles,

asbestos, copper, etc. A commodity here and there was wiped out altogether, or superseded by the same article in a different form of manufacture. But it is strongly obvious that this interruption in what has been for many years a steady and often increasing flow from Canada to Great Britain will have created a shortage of stocks that must sooner or later be replenished.

The Future of Canadian Exports.

What will be the future of Canadian exports, especially to Great Britain, is only for an experienced prognosticator to say. It is certainly much more difficult than predicting the weather, depending, as will be easily apparent, upon a number of exceedingly unreliable factors. Writing this at some distance from Great Britain, one is liable to misjudge some of the symptoms; however, it would seem to me that the principal factors are four :—

1. Great Britain's ability to rehabilitate its business system, and possible volume of production.

2. Whether the exchange rate on sterling will recover all or part of pre-war standards.

3. What other new markets will be available for Canadian exports, and whether they will be easier to cultivate than the British.

4. Whether the Canadian manufacturer will enter seriously into the export business.

Products Available for Export.

There is yet a further factor to be considered—the volume of certain products available for export. Economic thought in Canada at present divides roughly into two schools—that which believes that now is the time to build up an export market, and that which thinks that exports of commodities which are consumed in Canada, and of which there is a shortage, should be prohibited. In other words, the latter class holds that if the cost of living is to be reduced at all, a commencement should be made at home by creating a superfluity of such articles as are in every-day use. For instance, there is at this moment an embargo upon the export of sugar, of which there is a considerable shortage, in an endeavour to conserve all supplies in Canada for use in Canada only, and thus force down its price. Such a view, one may easily say—and I would hasten to add that it is not confined to Canada, but is shared by a large number of inhabitants of the United States—is a supremely selfish one, disregardful altogether of humanitarian motives in respect to European countries; but it is no more selfish than the attitude which demands from the European consumer a high guaranteed minimum price that is, to use a railway expression, " all the traffic will bear." Before the war, the price of any Canadian product to any foreign country was—approximately—the home price, plus the freight; at the present time this is reversed, and the price to the Canadian consumer is the foreign price (generally, but not always) minus the freight. And there is not such a tremendous amount of absurdity in a recent suggestion from Toronto that if we could but establish a lower price to the home consumer, the price to the foreign consumer will eventually revert to the old basis.

Regarding Britain's recuperative powers and possible volume of production within the next twelve months it is possible only to hazard the wildest guess, but undoubtedly the British recovery of its own market, and possible attempts to reduce unnecessary imports, will merit the most careful attention of every Canadian exporter. However, as has been said, one very important thing has been accomplished—Canadian products have now been sampled in Great Britain much more extensively than ever before.

The Exchange Rate.

The fluctuations of the exchange rate will also have a most powerful influence upon Canadian exports; this, in fact, is one phase of the previous argument. On the day this is written, the pound sterling is quoted in Montreal as worth $4.31; compared with the pre-war rate of $4.87, this is equivalent to a tariff of nearly 12 per cent. upon every Canadian article entering Great Britain. Should the rate of exchange recede still more, the greater will be the cost to the British consumer, and the greater the inducement to manufacture in Britain every article now imported. Conversely, the higher the exchange the cheaper the cost of imports. Paradoxical as it may sound, it would mean that in this respect the more quickly Great Britain gets down to brass tacks, produces more, and exports more, the greater will be the chance of Canadian products finding, in normal circumstances, a permanent market in Britain. It can certainly be advanced that when Britain becomes prosperous again and can once more export capital, if some of that capital is judiciously invested in the development of Canadian natural resources the Canadian export trade will be correspondingly benefited by having more to export.

Markets Outside Britain.

It is an easy step from Britain's future prosperity to a consideration of other markets for Canadian products. The extent of these markets, many of them new, has already forcibly suggested itself to the serious exporter, who sees in them tremendous capacities for absorbing Canadian goods, even should the British market not shrink. One thing that the war did was to switch a certain amount of trade to these newer channels. For instance, in 1914 Great Britain and the United States took respectively $1,738,000 and $1,155,000 in unmanufactured leather; in 1918 Great Britain took $449,000, and the United States $7,629,000. While this same period, again, witnessed an increase in exports to Great Britain of manufactured woods of from $1,461,000 to $1,865,000, it also witnessed an increase in the case of the United States of from $5,080,000 to $22,832,000, and in the case of Japan of from $254,000 to $1,239,000. Reverting to the argument that trade with the United States is a special kind of export trade, a kind of geographical exception, the fact will be apparent, by adding the figures quoted higher up, that from 1914 to 1918 Canada's exports to all non-British countries (except the United States), and to the British Empire except the British Isles, increased from a little over 52 million dollars to nearly 221 million dollars.

The Only Logical Basis of Trade.

The only logical basis of export trade is not the intense competition between highly industrialised countries manufacturing more or less the same line, but the interchange of products mutually desired. If A produces steel but no wheat, and B wheat but no steel, the ideal export combination exists. While what may be called the " natural " products of Canada are demanded by most countries, the manufactured products are wanted principally in those countries which do not manufacture them, such countries, for instance as South America, South Africa, Scandinavia, Roumania, Japan, China, etc. All these markets, of course, will become competitive. In South America, to take one example, Canadian products will in due course compete with English products of the same kind.

This brings me to the fourth point, possibly the most important. Is Canada really in earnest to get an export market? There are some Canadian firms that might be named which really do strive after foreign business; but it cannot be denied that practically all the foreign trade that has come to Canada during the last five years has come in spite of, and not because of, the efforts of Canadian business men. It came because it had to. Most of it, moreover, came through Governmental collective salesmanship rather than individual effort. " Why should I worry to get foreign trade when such and such a Mission will get it for me?" is sometimes asked. This attitude is due, of course, to a misunderstanding of the function of the Mission which does not enter into competition with salesmen selling their own particular brand of any class of product.

C. W. S.

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Col. Adami, in evidence before the Inter-Departmental Committee on Infectious Diseases, attributed a diminution of venereal diseases among the Canadian Forces to a combination of factors, among which he named organised recreation.

Addressing the Labour Conference at Hamilton, Mr. Tom Moore, the President, declared that the Canadian public was resolutely opposed to autocracy, and would not tolerate it from any section of Labour any more than from any other section of the community.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Interview with Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration

ON Saturday last Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration for the Dominion in the United Kingdom, arrived at Liverpool by the C.P.O.S., R.M.S. *Metagama* from Montreal. He was accompanied by Mrs. Smith and their daughters.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada* at his headquarters, 11 & 13, Charing Cross, London, on Tuesday, Col. Smith said he landed at Halifax on July 10, and afterwards visited Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, the Peace River district, Jasper Park, Vancouver, and Victoria. On his return trip from the Pacific Coast to Ottawa he stayed over at Banff, Calgary, Regina, Swift Current, and Toronto. At Vancouver he addressed the Canadian Club, and at Winnipeg the Rotary Club.

Settlement of ex-Service Men.

"In each of the cities named," said Col. Smith, "I attended meetings of the local qualifying committees of the Soldier Settlement Boards appointed under the recent Dominion Act of Parliament, my object in doing so being to familiarise myself with the methods of their organisation, with a special view to their co-operation in assisting the settlement of the large number of ex-Service men who, it is expected, will avail themselves of the provision of the Dominion Land Settlement Act. Moreover, in view of the fact that the Military Service Act passed by the British Government has practically made every able-bodied man an ex-Service man, we anticipate that a large percentage of such men will be anxious to take advantage of the provisions of that Act, which offers them free transportation to a port of landing in Canada. With a view to ensuring that only such men as are likely to succeed as settlers on the land are selected, a special qualifying committee of Canadian farmers will be appointed by the Ministry of Colonisation and Emigration, and will arrive in England shortly for that purpose. Generally speaking, the conditions of settlement for such men will be the same as for Canadian veterans, except that they will be required to put down 20 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. of the purchase price of their land."

Women's Immigration.

Another important matter considered during Col. Smith's interview with his departmental chiefs at Ottawa was the co-ordination of efforts in regard to women. He attended a three days' conference summoned by the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, at which sixteen women represented every Province of the Dominion, and discussed the subject of the immigration of women, especially of women from Great Britain. The conference was composed of representatives of the following nationally organised bodies in Canada:—National Council of Women, Inter-Provincial Farm Women, Young Women's Christian Association, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Federated Women's Institutes, Social Service Council, Great War Veterans' Association, National Committee on Mental Hygiene, Roman Catholic Women's organisations, and a few individual members, mainly women, who had personal experience in immigration matters. At the conference a permanent Council was formed, which will be known as the "Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service." The president is Lady Falconer, of Toronto, who has had considerable experience in Y.W.C.A. work for the housing and care of newly arrived young women; Mrs. John McNaughton, of Harris, Saskatchewan; and Mrs. Vincent Massey, of Toronto, are the vice-presidents; and the secretary is Mrs. R. H. Knell, who has had valuable experience as a factory inspector in Alberta.

After a full discussion of the whole outlook of female immigration, in which the delegates were greatly assisted by the presence of the Minister of Immigration, the Hon. J. A. Calder, and his deputy, Mr. W. W. Cory, it was decided that the work to be concentrated upon should be the supervision of all hostels now existing for the care of young women in Canada that are willing to accept such supervision, the establishment of taking charge of all Dominion Government exhibitions, and it is hoped greatly to stimulate tourist travel to the many beauty-spots in the Dominion through the agency of such exhibitions. During my tour of Canada it was with this end in view that I took particular note of scenic spots in Eastern Canada. I visited the beautiful Lake Minaki, on the line of the Canadian National Railways, near the Lake of the Woods, in Western Ontario, where the Grand Trunk system has provided excellent hotel accommodation. At Buffalo Park, near Wainwright, Alberta, I found that the herd purchased and settled there by the Dominion Government some ten years ago now numbers 4,000 head. I also visited the lovely area known as Jasper Park, on the Canadian National Railways, and the Rocky Mountains Park near Banff, where the C.P.R. has fine hotel accommodation. Through these parks and districts the Government is continuously opening up fine new roads, from which the gorgeous mountain scenery can be appreciated, and in addition hundreds of miles of pack tracks are being laid out into more remote regions hitherto inaccessible to the tourist."

PART OF THE BUFFALO HERD IN THE WAINWRIGHT NATIONAL PARK.

Only Land and Household Workers Wanted.

As to the future general emigration policy of the Canadian Government, Col. Smith stated, the Ministry of Immigration would maintain the same attitude and policy as before the war, viz., that only workers on the land and household workers are needed in Canada and should be encouraged to emigrate. He pointed out that neither ex-Service men, nor women, would obtain free transportation until their applications had been passed and approved by his Department. In this way the Canadian Government would admit only those approved by its representative in London. "Already," said Col. Smith, "we have sent over a few Dutch and Belgian farmers, and we expect to continue with this class of emigrant, including Scandinavian farmers, but we are not allowing any emigration from Central and South-Eastern Europe."

Stimulating Tourist Travel

"Another development in connection with the work in Europe under my supervision," he continued, "will be that

Passports for Emigrants

In concluding his interview, Col. Obed Smith said that the question of passports had arisen in connection with enquiries as to when ordinary immigration—apart from any schemes for ex-Service men or women—might be expected to start again. "As a matter of fact," he remarked, "no one can stop people going to Canada as long as they are physically fit and have nothing against them, and can produce, on arrival at a Canadian port, $25 in summer or $50 in winter, together with ticket to destination. To that has been added the fact that an alien enemy cannot be admitted. In our office here we have had enquiries from people in the countries of the Central Powers, but our reply to them has been that for them the word 'Welcome' is not in the Canadian vocabulary."

During Commissioner Obed Smith's absence, the Assistant Commissioner of Emigration, Capt. Charles A. Allen, and the staff, have had an exceptionally onerous task, as, in addition to the work of arranging for the sailing of the wives and dependents of Canadian soldiers, a continually increasing stream of enquiries from others who think of settling in Canada as soon as circumstances permit had to be dealt with. Many hundreds of soldiers' dependents are still awaiting transportation to Canada, owing to the lack of steamship accommodation.

G.W.V.A. AND GRATUITIES.

Resolutions of United Kingdom Branch.

At a general meeting of the United Kingdom Branch, G.W.V.A., held in London on Monday, it was resolved to endorse the resolution of the parent body in Canada in asking for an additional gratuity or bonus. The request of the parent body that the allowances to dependents of deceased soldiers should be fully reviewed was also endorsed.

The loss in exchange to Canadian ex-soldiers in England through the present system of payment of the war service gratuity was strongly commented on, and it was resolved that the Canadian Government be asked to pay the gratuity at the current rate of exchange, and to reimburse the men concerned to the extent due.

It was also resolved that the Government be asked to give men discharged in Britain the same rate of clothing allowance ($35) as obtains in Canada.

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HELP FOR THE BALKANS.

Winnipeg Doctor's Appeal for Suffering Peoples.

Dr. Fred W. E. Burnham, of Winnipeg, who has for several years devoted himself almost entirely to medical work in the Balkan States, is appealing for assistance for the Canadian War Hospital Fund for Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia, the headquarters of which is in Winnipeg. Dr. Burnham, himself the founder and president of the fund, has been for many years a prominent surgeon in the Manitoba capital.

The doctor is again in the Balkans, where he went first in 1915, when appointed senior surgeon at the British Red Cross Hospital at Plevje, Montenegro. He was given the Montenegrin Croix Rouge, and the Order of Danilo by King Nicholas. In 1917 he was placed in command of a hospital of 500 beds in Macedonia. At present he is engaged in a general tour of inspection of Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia, for the purpose of making a report on the medical, educational, and economic situation.

Writing to Winnipeg recently, Dr. Burnham said there was urgent need for help in the Balkans in providing medical and surgical treatment for the following:—

Soldiers suffering from old wounds, bad joints, chest troubles, rheumatism, and many kindred ailments resulting from hunger and long exposure in the fighting line; Serbian women who, for over three years, have received no other medical treatment than the enemy in occupation chose to give them; Soldiers and civilians who have endured slow starvation and torture in the Austrian and Bulgarian prisons; and children who, because of the war, are orphans, and homeless.

The officers of the fund are:—President, Dr. F. W. E. Burnham; hon. treasurer, Mr. M. R. T. Riley; hon secretary, Mr. H. W. Whitla, K.C.; advisory committee, Sir Daniel McMillan, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Justice Fullerton, of the Manitoba Court of Appeal; Mr. Alex. Macdonald; Mrs. Colin H. Campbell (president I.O.D.E. for Manitoba), Mr. Alan M. Stewart, and Major G. W. Andrews, D.S.O., M.P., all of Winnipeg.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Canadian War Hospital Fund, 803, Union Trust Building, Winnipeg.

ANNE MERRILL.

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FOR BRAVERY IN NORTH RUSSIA.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of September 30 announces the following awards for bravery and valuable services, respectively, at Archangel, to men of the Canadian Field Artillery:—

MILITARY MEDAL.—87350 Bomdr. L. Armitage, 304085 Dvr. W. J. Donohue, 42691 Dvr. C. Hainer, 315949 Sgt. C. A. Hughes, 85988 Sgt. E. Marshman, 42613 Dvr. G. Worthington.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.—40905 Farr. Sgt. E. Dunford, 43944 Farr. Sgt. W. G. Fisher, 5424 R./S.M. T. Hewitt.

BAR TO D.C.M.—42253 B./S.M. A. H. Frame, D.C.M., C.F.A.:—"When enemy gun-boats and infantry, assisted by guns from Tuljas and Topsa, attacked simultaneously, he, with his detachment, was almost surrounded. He supported the infantry with men from his own sub-section, who manned a block-house and two machine guns. Their fire inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, and enabled the position to be held until relief arrived. The repulse of the enemy attack was largely due to his courage and initiative." (D.C.M. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

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The Dominion Parliament is now considering the Bill for the re-classification of the employees in the Civil Service.

A satchel containing $61,000, the remains of $71,000 stolen from a mail car on the National Railway last month, was found by an agent of Lloyd's Insurance Co. in County Montmagny, Que.

Miss Isabel McCaw, a member of the Scottish Women's Hospital unit, recently returned from Serbia, has been appointed news editor of the Montreal *Daily Star*, on which paper she was formerly a reporter.

THE COBBLER AND HIS INCOME TAX.

The Information He Gave the Collector of Customs.

The following copy of a letter sent by the cobbler at Omemee, Ont., to the income-tax assessor is published in the *Lindsay Warder*. It is addressed to Mr. Hugh Patterson, Collector of Customs, Toronto:—

"Dear Sir,—Re income-tax paper. Not knowing how to fill out these papers I shall endeavour to co-operate with the department by giving you the information you require.

"When the assessor comes around he asks me sometimes re my property, my family, and what church I attend.

"My business is repairing shoes, but seeing that the world is in great need of food, I turned my attention in part to other work. My income as nearly as I can give it is as follows:—

From shoe repairs	$100
Thirty hives of bees, honey	400
Rent	98
Day's work here and there	35
35 bushels of beans (not sold) say	100

"I live in my own house, produce my own vegetables and most of the fruit I need. Keep twelve hens. When the fuel was scarce in 1918 I went to the woods and cut some wood. I am wearing out old clothes. My wife tells me on work days I look ridiculous, but I say that I am not afraid of the rag man or the sport. My clothes are not worth being weighed, and they would never stand to be rammed into a gun. I am past sixty years old, hale and hearty; go to bed early and get up with the birds. My income is small. I have all I need and am willing to pay taxes on all I should.

"*My family:*

"My wife cooks me good meals, fixes me a comfortable bed and cleans me up for the Sabbath Day. A wise son makes a glad father. I have two sons, Canadian citizens, well employed, and I am glad. My two daughters are teaching school and are able to live independently.

"*My religion:*

"I work, and if I have a little over to give to him that is in need, all right. I think the best place for prayer is behind closed doors. I like to get people happy enough to laugh. They look better. I tell the other fellow to keep out of hell. The company is bad and it is too hot for either of us. 'Beware of covetouseness, which is idolatry.' This is the reason why I don't wish to make any income which might be taxed. In doing so I might covet some other man's goods, and if I made a pile, some Bolshevist might covet mine. Then we should both be back to heathen darkness: 'The heavens declare the glory of God.' I have no telescope, but two eyes.

"I am no grafter, but if I do have to fill out these papers, which I am not able to do, the first time you are in Omemee I will invite you to dinner and you will have the proof of the pudding. If this won't do will you be kind enough to send this letter to N. W. Rowell or Sir Robert Borden? They might change the Order-in-Council and let the Omemee cobbler go free.—Yours truly,

"A. LAIDLEY."

* * *

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

(From the "London Gazette.")

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 5).—Temp. Col. J. L. Regan, C.M.G., C.A.P.C. (Aug. 1). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 8) Temp. Lt.-Col. L. D. M. Baxter, O.B.E., C.A.S.C. (Aug. 1).

QUEBEC REGT.—T./Lt. R. E. Mathews to be temp. Capt.

RETIREMENTS IN BRITISH ISLES.—T./Lt. G. A. Dudley, Art.; T./Lt.-Col. E. V. Collier, D.S.O., Eng.; T./Lt. S. P. Gerow, N.S.; T./Lt. L. S. Adlard, C.F.C.; T/Capt. B. B. Bishop, C.A.S.C.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY.

Sub.-Lieut. F. L. Houghton, to the *Valhalla*, to date Sept. 27.

—* *

The Newfoundland Parliament was dissolved last week, and a General Election will take place on November 3.

Imperial soldiers returning from Siberia are being transported across the Pacific and Atlantic by C.P.O.S. steamers and across Canada by C.P.R. trains.

The Canadian Pay Office announces that in future all payments of War Service Gratuities will be made on the 20th of each month. First payments will continue to be made at time of discharge.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (London office) has removed from 6, Hanover Square, W., to Whitehall House, 29, Charing Cross, S.W.1. The telegraphic address is "Civerstab, London," and the telephone number will be advised later. Lt. G. R. Middleton is the Overseas Representative of the Department.

The casket to be presented by the City Corporation to M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, on the occasion of his receiving the Freedom of the City, has been designed and will be executed by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W.1. It will be of 18-carat gold.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by the Duchess, Lady Dorothy Cavendish and a party from Government House, is visiting the Pacific Coast and Vancouver Island. *En route* they are visiting several Western cities.

* *

Sir Robert Borden has left Ottawa for Virginia to rest and recuperate.

* *

Brig.-General B. R. Hepburn, M.P. for Prince Edward County, Ontario, returned to Canada on Friday of last week by the *Minnedosa*.

* *

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., is sailing for Canada on Wednesday in connection with the arrangements for the Imperial Press Conference to be held in Canada next August. Lord Northcliffe and Lord Burnham have intimated their intention of being present.

* *

Major-General Sir David Watson has been undergoing special treatment at the military hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue for injuries to one of his arms, sustained in an aeroplane accident last May.

* *

The Rev. Wm. Manson, M.A., of Pollokshields, Glasgow, has been appointed to the chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in Knox College, Toronto, in succession to the late Rev. Robert Law, D.D.

* *

Col. (formerly Brig.-General) Harold C. Bickford, C.M.G., has been temporarily appointed G.S.O.1, and will be the Officer Commanding Military District No. 2, pending a permanent appointment.

* *

Among the deacons ordained by the Bishop of London last week was the Rev. H. T. Pimm, of King's College, Windsor, N.S., who has been appointed assistant at St. Mark's, Kensington, London.

* *

Mr. Lloyd Harris and Mr. R. J. Yonge, of the Canadian Mission, are sailing for Canada on a visit on 21st inst.

* *

The recent arrivals from Canada have included Mr. and Mrs. L. V. de Bury (Montreal), Mrs. T. E. Greenshields (Montreal), Col. A. L. Hamilton, Col. C. P. Kindersley (Winnipeg), Mr. J. Labatt (London), Lt.-Col. W. H. Matthews (Victoria), Mr. F. J. D. Pemberton (Victoria), Brig.-Gen. C. A. Smart, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. C. W. Spinks, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Twining—all by R.M.S. *Metagama*.

* *

Among the departures for Canada by the C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Minnedosa*, last week, were Lady Drummond, Mrs. D. Fraser, Miss Beatrice Caverhill, Mrs. and the Misses Kingman, all of whom have been prominent in Canadian Red Cross work in Europe; others were Lady Burstall, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Hepburn, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. Hill, Col. and Mrs. G. Robertson, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. M. H. Browne.

* *

Major-General Ironside, who has returned from North Russia, on being received by the King on Tuesday, was knighted by his Majesty, and handed the insignia of K.C.B. and C.M.G. Sir Edmund was formerly G.S.O.1 of the Fourth Canadian Division.

* *

Mr. William Kerr, assistant manager

LT.-COL. CLARENCE F. SMITH,
Recently appointed a Director of the Home Bank.
International Press Photograph.

of the Bank of Montreal in London, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery from his recent illness, and hopes to resume work after a short stay in the country.

* *

Mr. J. J. Warren, managing director of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., and President of the Toronto General Trust & Guarantee Co., is at the Lancaster Gate Hotel.

* *

Mr. J. B. Donnelly, D.S.O., of Montreal, representative of the Merchants Bank of Canada, is in London. Prior to coming overseas as a lieutenant in the "Silent 60th" Battalion in November, 1915, Mr. Donnelly was the Quebec inspector of the Merchants Bank. He was wounded at Sanctuary Wood (Ypres) in June, 1916, and was invalided home. He returned to England with a Forestry unit, later became the Deputy Director of Forestry Operations in France, and was awarded the D.S.O.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage was to take place in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, last Wednesday, of Enid Strathearn, only daughter of Sir John S. and Lady Hendrie, of Government House, Toronto, and Hamilton, Ont., to Lt.-Col. William Hugh Owen, C.B.E., Royal Engineers, Montreal, son of the late Mr. and Mr[illegible] Halifax, N.S.

* *

The marriage took place at Christ Church Cathedral, Quebec, on September 30 of Miss Marjorie Watson, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir David and Lady Watson, of Quebec, to Mr. James Peter Craig, of Montreal.

* *

The marriage took place at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, on September 24 of Miss Frances Tupper, daughter of Mr. Charles Hibbert and Lady Tupper, to Capt. Kirkpatrick, D.S.O., formerly O.C. 72nd Seaforth Highlanders.

* *

The marriage took place in New York on September 20 of Mr. Parkes Ansell to Miss Anne Webster, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson. Mr. Ansell served with the 5th Bn. (Western Cavalry) as a lieutenant, and was very severely wounded.

* *

The wedding of Miss Birdie Lacoste, daughter of Mrs. Louis Lacoste and granddaughter of Sir Alexandre and Lady Lacoste, to Dr. Paul Hamel, of Quebec, took place on October 6.

* *

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hardisty, 115th Street, Edmonton, the marriage took place on September 3, of their youngest daughter Muriel Susan, to Mr. Allan Watson Smellie, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smellie, of South Edmonton.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fleck, of Ottawa, announce the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude Jean, to Mr. Gregor Barclay, of Montreal, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. James Barclay and Mrs. Barclay, formerly of Montreal.

* *

At St. John, N.B., on September 9, in Central Baptist Church, Fenella Majoribanks, daughter of Mr. Alfred J. Wilson, of that city, was united in marriage with Major Andrew Robert Ketterson, D.S.O., of Montreal, son of the late Mr. Thomas Ketterson, of Gourock, Scotland. Miss Nella M. Wilson, R.R.C., was Matron of the 3rd Canadian C.C.S. during the last year of the war.

* *

A marriage has been arranged between Lt. Aubrey Rowland Alston, R.N., second son of Mr. Rowland Alston, 96, West Hill, Sydenham, and Kathleen E. Lambert, second daughter of the late Mr. E. O. Lambert and of Mrs. Lambert, of 23, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone, and granddaughter of the late Hon. James L. Fellows, of St. John, N.B., and Palace Court, Bayswater, London.

* *

On September 10, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Knapp, 19, Gwynne Avenue, Toronto, their daughter Lydia Mary was married to Mr. Archie H. Wills, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wills, Victoria, B.C. The bridegroom, who was overseas with the 58th Battery, is a member of the editorial staff of the Victoria *Daily Times* and while in France edited the well-known artillery paper *O. Pip*.

* *

The marriage arranged between Mr. G. M. Christie and Miss Cicely Laing will take place at Vernon, B.C., early in December.

* *

At "Oakhurst Lodge," Balmy Beach, Ontario, recently, the marriage was solemnised of Berna Wilhelmina, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Guest, to Mr. Arthur Maurice Fitzgerald, son of the late Col. Sir Charles J. O. and Lady Alice Fitzgerald, of Kilkea Castle, Maganey County, Kildare.

KELOWNA, FROM ACROSS THE OKANAGAN LAKE.

WITH T
OF WAL
THE ORC
BRITISH

THE SOUTHERN END OF THE OKANAGAN

ARRIVING AT KELOWNA WHARF

SCENERY IN

PRINCE
AMONG
ARDS OF
OLUMBIA.

, SHOWING ORCHARDS AND FRUIT GARDENS.

OOTENAYS.

"GOOD-BYES" AT BUXTON.

Complimentary Dinner and Presentation to Lt.-Col. and Mrs. P. R. Hanson.

A complimentary dinner and presentation were given to Lt.-Col. Paul R. Hanson, O.B.E., O.C. the Canadian Discharge Depôt at Buxton since 1916, and Mrs. Hanson, on September 26.

The dinner, held in the Officers' Mess, partook of the nature of a farewell ceremony, in view of Col. Hanson's relinquishing the command of the C.D.D. after three years' successful work. Major N. E. O'Brian, M.C. (mess president), proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He said the success of the Depôt had been largely due to the personal influence of the C.O. The toast was received with musical honours.

Col. Hanson, in response, gave a brief review of the work of the depôt since its inception at Bath in 1916. The depôt had had its anxious periods, but he was proud of the way the Canadians under his command had behaved and conducted themselves during the demobilisation period. He would like to pay to the staff his deep appreciation of the loyal services they had given to him, and he sincerely hoped that the friendships they had formed would be life-long.

The toast of "The Loyal and Ancient Borough of Buxton" was responded to by the Mayor, Mr. W. F. Mill. He paid a glowing tribute to the conduct of the Canadians while in Buxton, and said that the civil authorities had not had one anxious moment, even when sailings were postponed through no fault of the Canadian officials. He was sure that he was expressing the sentiments of his fellow burgesses in saying that they would all regret the departure of the Canadians. In Col. and Mrs. Hanson he had found official and personal friends. The former had been willing to help the civic authorities whenever he could, and Buxton without Col. Hanson would have a vacancy in its public life.

The special event of the evening followed, when Major A. Maclean, second-in-command, and Capt. A. D. Gordon, M.B.E., Quartermaster, made, on behalf of the mess in general and a few of the old-time officers, presentations to Mrs. Hanson. The former consisted of a handsome cabinet, containing 100 pieces of table cutlery, each initialled "H." Major Maclean referred to the excellent influence Mrs. Hanson had exercised in the Depôt, and the sisterly way she had managed everybody to their entire satisfaction, and he hoped that she would carry with her wherever she went the kindliest recollections of the C.D.D.

Capt. Gordon, in asking Mrs. Hanson's acceptance of a silver tray, said that this presentation touched a more personal note, as it was not presented with "affection," but with "love," and it bore on its face the signature of twenty-one officers who had been privileged to enter the charmed circle of her home life, and would always remind her of many staunch friends.

Mrs. Hanson, in response to urgent calls, in a delightful speech suitably thanked her friends. Other speakers were Col. McLaren, C.M.G., Col. Regan, C.M.G., Mrs. Burrington Ham, Messrs. Bowen and Hickey. The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Capt. F. W. Lock, and responded to by Capt. A. M. Brown.

A Strike Threat.

The strike of the railwaymen promised to hold up the *Belgic*, which was due to sail from Liverpool last Saturday with 600 men from the Discharge Depôt at Buxton. The strike caused the cancellation of the special train which was to convey the homeward-bound soldiers to Liverpool.

Lt.-Col. Hanson and his staff, with the assistance of the Buxton Volunteer Detachment, set to work to organise road transport. Within four hours the preliminary arrangements had been made, the majority of the cars being secured from London.

All through the night the transports were arriving, and as each reported its staff was fed and billeted, and the morning broke on a scene of orderly hustle. Lorries pulled up systematically, troops stacked kits and went aboard, haversack rations were issued, and the vehicles moved off to join the convoy. In the evening the welcome news came through that the last man was safely aboard the *Belgic*.

* * *

Lt. R. Brown, Canadian Engineers, is reported to have died.

Capt. R. W. Hollingworth, of Park Avenue, Montreal, is still in uniform, serving with the West Yorkshire Regiment. He joined the 2nd University Company at McGill University in April, 1915, and served for a short time in France with the P.P.C.L.I. before receiving an Imperial commission in December, 1915.

CANADIANS discharged in Great Britain should, in their own interests, join the Great War Veterans' Association (of Canada).—Apply R. W. TROWSDALE, Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, G.W.V.A., 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000 ..	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000 ..	2,365,749
Lead	2,945,000 ..	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000 ..	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000 ..	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000 ..	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000 ..	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000 ..	1,241,575
Totals ..	$41,083,000 ..	$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 $4,072,608.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918, $636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

To HOME-GOING CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The Salvation Army Migration Department is noted for the care and protection it bestows upon women and children travelling by sea and land. Canadian Government Passage Warrants for the Dependents of Officers and Soldiers can be exchanged for Steamer and Canadian Railway Tickets. No Fees. Expert, up-to-date, disinterested advice, Free.

Address:—COMMISSIONER D. C. LAMB,
122, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Branches:—Liverpool, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

RED CROSS DEMOBILISATION.

Allocation and Distribution of Stores.

A detailed report of the Chief Commissioner Overseas (Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E.) of the Canadian Red Cross Society for the seven months ending July 31, 1919, has been received at Headquarters in Toronto (says the *Mail and Empire*), showing that this period has been almost entirely taken up with demobilisation.

The report of the Stores Department showed that on January 1, 1919, there were 40,247 cases of Red Cross supplies on hand, and since then 36,973 cases have been received from Canada. At the time the report was made 65,680 cases had been shipped out, and the balance of 11,540 had been allocated and were in course of distribution.

Included in the receipts from Canada were 6,573 cases of clothing for refugees. The report calls special attention to the exceptional care which was taken in Canada in the choice of this clothing, which was far ahead of anything distributed by any other society. The clothing was divided among France, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Italy, the greater portion going to the first two mentioned.

Three warehouses have been closed down, and the remaining ones will be given up by the end of October.

The hospital ships leaving for Canada have been individually visited, and everything possible done to assist the Medical Service in getting the sick and wounded home in comfort.

Heavy shipments of equipment have been forwarded to Canada, in addition to which the hospital at Bushey Park, with the buildings and equipment for 300 beds, has been presented to the King for the use of delicate London children, and a further gift of huts and equipment for 200 beds, from the Duchess of Connaught Hospital, has been made to the City of Birmingham.

Demobilisation of the Society in the war area is also practically completed. During June and July four cars were kept in Boulogne for the purpose of taking relatives from England to visit graves.

The last unit in France to close its doors was the Hôtel du Nord, which had to its credit the proud record of having fed and housed nearly 10,000 nursing sisters in less than 15 months.

The Paris depôt will be kept open for several months longer, as there is still great need among the French hospitals and refugees for assistance.

DEEDS THAT WON BATTLE HONOURS.

Gallantry in Fighting at Cambrai, Canal du Nord, Bourlon Wood, &c

London Gazette" Supplement, October 3 Awards announced in Gazette Supplement of M

1 CLASP TO BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. Robert A. Macfarlane, D.S.O., 58th Bn. (Hamilton).

Before Cambrai, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1918. On Sept. 28 he led his battalion in the attack on the Marcoing Line, and captured it in spite of most heavy opposition. Altogether this battalion captured over 2,500 yards of the Marcoing Line and fifty enemy machine guns, in addition to killing many of the enemy and capturing 120 prisoners. His marked gallantry and ability were an inspiration to all ranks. (D.S.O. gazetted June 4, 1917; 1st Bar gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Lt.-Col. Harold J. Riley, D.S.O., 27th Bn. (Winnipeg).

For conspicuous courage and ability in command of his battalion in operations near Cambrai on Oct. 9, 10, and 11, 1918. In the attack on Iwuy his men were caught in a heavy barrage and showed signs of becoming disorganised. Immediately he went forward, steadied them, and brought them out of the barrage with light casualties. Throughout the operations he set a very fine example to all under him. (D.S.O. gazetted July 18, 1917; 1st Bar gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

BAR TO D.S.O.

Maj. Dougall Carmichael, D.S.O., M.C., 58th, attd. 116th Bn. (Orillia, Ont.)

Before Cambrai, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1918. On Sept. 28 he was in command of his battalion when it captured the western portion of St. Olle. Next day he again attacked and cleared the village. Some days later, while leading his battalion, he was badly wounded in the face, but remained on duty and pressed on to Ramillies, the final objective. His fine courage and determined leadership inspired all under him. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Lt.-Col. Charles F. Constantine, D.S.O., 5th Bde., C.F.A. (Quebec)

For conspicuous gallantry in command of a mobile F.A. brigade, during operations in the Arras-Cambrai sector, Aug. 26 to Oct. 6, 1918. He made many bold reconnaissances under heavy fire. Severely burned about the head and arms in an explosion caused by hostile shelling, he refused to leave his command until Oct. 6, when the C.R.A. ordered him to do so. The fearless example set by this officer inspired all serving under him to their greatest efforts (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1917.)

Maj. Orvil A. Elliott, D.S.O., C.A.D.C., attd. 5th Fld. Amb. (Toronto).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the area forward of Iwuy, N.E. of Cambrai, on Oct. 11, 1918. On hearing that there were two wounded men lying in a road in front of our lines, he collected a party of bearers and led them forward under heavy fire. It was through his personal efforts and disregard of danger that the wounded, numbering eight, were successfully evacuated, and he was without doubt the means of saving their lives. (D.S.O. gazetted Feb. 15, 1919.)

Maj. (Act. Lt.-Col.) John P. Girvan, D.S.O., M.C., 15th Bn. (Toronto).

For marked gallantry and ability in the attack on the Canal du Nord on Sept. 27, 1918. Crossing the canal on light bridges, and the River Agache by planks, under heavy machine-gun and sniping fire, he pushed on. He personally attacked and captured an enemy machine gun, shooting the gunner and turning the gun on the enemy. He went on and assisted in capturing Chapel Corner and the village of Marquion, and then gained his final objectives. His courage and dash were a fine example to his command. (D.S.O. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt.-Col. Daniel Kappele, D.S.O., 5th Fld. Amb. (Toronto).

For conspicuous gallantry on Oct. 12, 1918, in the vicinity of Iwuy, N.E. of Cambrai. He drove a car to the forward area through shell fire, which wounded him and others. He proceeded to dress the wounds of the others, directing and assisting in their removal to a place of safety. It was not until all were attended to and removed from danger that he allowed himself to be taken away and suffered his own wounds to be dressed. He showed great pluck and devotion to duty. (D.S.O. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Thomas McLeask, D.S.O., 10th Fld. Amb. (Moose J

During recent operations in front of Cam[illegible] task of clearing the wounded of a division. For five days on e[illegible] he worked with untiring energy and absolute disregard for personal danger. On the night of Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 1918, he, with the help of a near-by N.C.O. and one of the wounded drivers, succeeded in rescuing patients from a burning car, and had them immediately evacuated. His conduct throughout was admirable. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Maj. David Philpot, D.S.O., 7th Bn. (Burnaby, B.C.

During the Bourlon Wood operations, Sept. 27-Oct. 2, 1918, he commanded a battalion with great success. After the capture of Marquion he withdrew the company committed to its capture [illegible] with his battalion advanced without artillery barrage. During the [illegible] phase and the subsequent action up to the Blue L[illegible] to c[illegible] consummate leadership. When the Blue Line [illegible] reached he inspected his foremost positions under heavy fire, so as to prepare [illegible] most advantageously for a possible counter-attack. Throughout his courage and able leadership inspired those under him. (D.S.O. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Capt. Evelyn P. S. Allen, 116th Bn.

During the attack on the village of St. Olle on Sept. 29, 191[illegible] he was acting as adjutant. During the attack two companies were held up. He went back through heavy fire and got in touch with a forward section of the artillery, and with their co-operation the attack was able to move forward. Again, on Oct. 1, in the attack on Ramillies, when the C.O. was wounded, he led the battalion forward to their objective. He personally re-organised a company, and, by skilful manœuvring, worked around a battery of enemy artillery who were firing at them point-blank, killing or capturing the crews, and thus enabling the advance to continue. Throughout these operations he showed conspicuous gallantry and ability.

Maj. George F. D. Bond, M.C., 28th Bn. (Winnipeg).

For conspicuous courage and devotion to duty near Iwuy on Oct. 10 and 11, 1918. He was in command of his battalion when it was held up in an attack on Iwuy by machine-gun fire from strong enemy positions on the River Erclin, whereupon he went forward under heavy fire to his most forward troops and made a personal reconnaissance of the situation, afterwards establishing a line from which the village was captured next day. Throughout the operations his work was excellent.

Lt. Arthur B. Bonner, M.M., 116th Bn. (Peterboro).

During our attack on the village of St. Olle, in front of Cambrai, on Sept. 29, 1918, two companies were caught under intense machine-gun fire coming from a trench in front of the village of St. [illegible] Taking two platoons, he, by skilful manœuvring, reached a sunken road to the North-west of the village of St. Olle, where he rushed a machine-gun post, and where, with his two platoons, he accounted for 15 machine guns and 94 prisoners altogether. He did splendid work and rendered most valuable service.

Maj. George S. S. Bowerbank, M.C., 21st Bn. (Kingston).

North-east of Cambrai, Oct. 10-11, 1918, the success of the battalion in two successive days' operations was largely due to his exercise of control, initiative and determination. Working from an advanced position, he on two occasions carred out daring preliminary reconnaissances, and arranged all details for the pending attacks, exposing himself continually to heavy fire.

Maj. John L. Charles, 13th C.R.T. (Winnipeg).

For gallant and distinguished conduct in carrying out reconnaissances of railways as the advance progressed between Oct. 27 and Nov. 11, 1918. He daily reconnoitred the railways, keeping up to our outposts from Louvain to Mons under fire. By his skill, ability, and energy most valuable information was quickly obtained. This was invaluable for the proper planning of [illegible] and was a large factor in the progress of the railways.

Canadian Pacific Railway]

INDIANS RECEIVING THE PRINCE OF WALES NEAR BANFF.

Maj. Henri Chasse, M.C., 22nd Bn. (Quebec)

In operations north of Cambrai, Oct. 1-14, 1918. During the night of Oct. 1-2 his battalion relieved the front line under specially trying conditions, and under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, without a preliminary reconnaissance. His personal leadership was responsible for the success of the relief. Later, he led his men across the Canal de l'Escaut during a night attack, afterwards re-forming them in the dark and leading them to the capture of a village. Throughout these operations his work was excellent.

Maj. John R. Cosgrove, M C, 8th C.R.T. (N. Vancouver).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the reconstruction and maintenance of light railway lines and in the conversion of metre-gauge railway into 60 cm. lines from Moorslede to Hulste, and from Beythem southwards towards Ledeghem during the operations commencing on Oct. 14, 1918. His coolness and example of energy under continuous shell fire resulted in the work being accomplished in record time.

Capt. William D. Herridge, M.C., Cyclist Corps (Bde. Maj., 2nd Inf. Bde. H.Q.) (Ottawa).

During the attack east of the Canal du Nord from Sept. 27 to 30, 1918, when the situation was very obscure, he with great courage, made a reconnaissance through very heavy fire and obtained information of great value in repelling the enemy counter-attack.

Maj. Colin J. F. Isbester, 10th C.R.T. (Ottawa).

In the vicinity of Ledeghem, in connection with operations which commenced on Oct. 14, 1918. He was responsible for the repairing of the H.4 light railway line running from Jagerhof to Ledeghem. The success which attended the operations for which he was responsible was very largely due to the excellent arrangements made by him, to his close supervision of every part of the work, and to the splendid example he set his men.

Capt. Hugh A. Johnston, M.C., 13th Bn. (Montreal).

On Sept. 27, 1918, during the attack across the Canal du Nord which led up to the capture of Marquion, he led his company with marked gallantry. He was wounded just as the company attacked, but continued to lead his men through heavy fire to his objective, where he supervised the consolidation of his position after his company had captured prisoners outnumbering their own strength. Though wounded, he remained at duty, and his conduct throughout was splendid.

Maj. Chalvers J. Mersereau, 25th Bn. (St. John).

In operations north of Cambrai during the period Oct. 1-14, 1918. During the night Oct. 1-2 his battalion relieved the front line under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. During the night Oct. 8-9 they carried out a most successful night operation, crossing a canal under very difficult conditions, afterwards capturing a village and inflicting heavy casualties and taking many prisoners. The success of this operation was largely due to the initiative and gallant behaviour shown by this officer.

Lt. Thomas E. Miller, M M., 8th Bn. (Winnipeg).

He personally rushed a group of the enemy and alone captured twenty-two prisoners. When troops on each flank failed to keep up with him, he re-organised his men and consolidated a line, which repelled three counter-attacks. Though shortly afterwards wounded he remained at duty until the battalion was relieved. His fine courage and determined dash were most inspiring to those with him.

Maj. Charles B. Price, D.C.M., 14th Bn. (Montreal).

In the attack on the Canal du Nord, on Sept. 27, 1918, he successfully gained all his objectives and captured and cleared up the village of Saint-les-Marquion, and, though wounded, refused to be evacuated until his colonel, arriving opportunely from leave as the barrage started, arrived on the scene and relieved him. He had complete grasp of the situation at all times.

Lt.-Col. Charles F. Ritchie, M.C., 24th Bn. (Montreal).

In operations north of Cambrai Oct. 1-14, 1918, his battalion held the front line for nine days under very trying conditions prior to our attack. Several counter-attacks were completely repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy casualties, and prisoners were made. On Oct. 12 he led his battalion into action, at very short notice, in a highly satisfactory manner. His work throughout these operations was of a very high order.

Maj. Ian Macl. R. Sinclair, M.C., 13th Bn. (Toronto).

At the Canal du Nord on Sept. 27, 1918, the canal crossing had to be made on a 500-yard front, which was swept by machine-gun fire from Lock 3. Pushing forward, he established his headquarters close to the front line objective gained by another battalion, and finally, in conjunction with them, succeeding in capturing the village of Marquion and his final objective.

Maj. Nelson Spencer, 31st Bn. (Medicine Hat).

Near Iwuy, on Oct. 11, 1918, he was in command of a battalion detailed to follow the battalion attacking Iwuy, and carry the attack forward. When the advance was checked he went forward with the leading troops, and, by skilful and determined leadership, overcame the resistance of the enemy, and cleared the way for a further advance. Throughout three days' fighting he displayed marked courage and resource, and contributed largely to the success of the operations.

Lt.-Col. Henry S. Tobin, 29th Bn. (Vancouver).

In operations near Cambrai on Oct. 9, 10 and 11, 1918, he went forward with the advancing troops, directed their movement under heavy fire, and greatly contributed to the success of the operation. Later, when his troops were held up by heavy fire in a swamp, he went forward, re-organised them, and secured valuable information, which materially assisted in the ultimate success of the operation.

Brig.-Gen. George S. Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G., 3rd Inf. Bde. (Moose Jaw).

In the attack across the Canal du Nord on Sept. 27, 1918, and the operations of the following days, his brigade had to attack on a very narrow front across the Canal du Nord, and then to fan out and attack on a wide frontage, including the towns of Saint-les-Marquion and Marquion. The operation was successfully accomplished, thanks to his ability and continuous presence with the forward troops. His work during the last two months' operations has been excellent.

Maj. Philip Walker, Man., attd. 10th Bn. (Winnipeg).

During operations on Sept. 27-28, 1918, east of Haynecourt, when the advance had been temporarily held up he visited the companies under very heavy machine-gun fire, and successfully superintended the necessary changes that had to be made before the attack could proceed. His work throughout was of a very high order.

Capt. William J. White, M.C., 28th Bn. (Saskatoon).

On Oct. 11, 1918, he commanded a company in the attack upon the village of Iwuy, which was strongly held by the enemy. He several times led small groups of men against enemy machine-guns in defended localities, overwhelming by his dash and gallantry the enemy resistance. On one occasion he rushed out and, single-handed, killed or captured the entire post, consisting of eight or ten men, thus ensuring the success of the operation. He showed splendid courage and dash.

(To be continued.)

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SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Scope of the Department's Work.

The special committee to which the Government's Bill relating to soldiers' civil re-establishment has been referred includes thirteen Government supporters and seven members of the Opposition, nine being returned soldiers. It is composed as follows:—Hon. James Calder (Chairman): Col. Arthurs, Parry Sound; Hon. Dr. Beland; Mr. F. Bolton, Lisgar, Manitoba (who had three sons killed at the front); Capt. J. W. Brien, South Essex; Dr. A. W. Chisholm, Inverness; Mr. Hugh Clark, Bruce; Lt.-Col. R. C. Cooper, Vancouver South; Mr. A. B. Copp, Westmorland; Dr. J.W. Edwards, Frontenac; Mr. H. B. Morphy, North Perth, Mr. Wm. Kennedy, North Essex; Lt.-Col. Norman Lang, Humboldt; Brig.-General H. H. McLean, Royal; Mr. E. W. Nesbitt, North Oxford; Mr. Fred Pardee, West Lambton; Capt. C. G. Power, M.C., Quebec South; Lt.-Col. H. B. Tremain, Hants; Mr. T. M. Tweedie, Calgary; and Mr. W. H. White, Victoria, Alberta.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell stated that on August 31 of the present year there were 11,134 soldiers under re-training, and 5,955 had completed their training. Of the total trained, 67.94 per cent. were employed in the occupation for which they had been trained, and 22.26 per cent. were employed in some other occupation. The total of those who had taken their place as civilian wage-earners after having received re-training was 99.20 per cent.

The pay and allowances to men taking vocational training during the month of July last amounted to $940,725. Mr. Rowell further stated the work of assisting the men to get employment was handled through the 95 free Government employment offices now in operation throughout Canada. Up to the end of August 31 316,589 men had been discharged from the C.E.F. Of this total number 28 per cent., or 68,000, had applied for work through the department. A total of 61,278 had been placed in positions which they continued to occupy. As 50,000 men had been placed through the department before the Armistice, the total number of placements was 111,278.

During the six months ending August 31 7,823 soldiers had gone up for examination for temporary, and 1,927 for permanent positions in the Civil Service. Of the first class 6,277 had passed and 758 of the second. The total number of appointments made through the Civil Service Commission was 5,320, and an additional 3,000 men were given employment by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment itself. During the six-month period, only 867 civilians were appointed to Government positions.

In evidence before the Committee it was stated that Canada is now paying war pensions to 90,000 persons, the amounts paid totalling $28,000,000 annually, and also that war gratuities will probably reach between $120,000,000 and $125,000,000, and that the Soldier Land Settlement scheme will place 50,000 ex-soldiers on farms with advances totalling $150,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (London Office) has moved from 6, Hanover Square, W., to Whitehall House, 29, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1. Telegraphic address: "Civerstab, London." Telephone number will be advised later.

G. R. MIDDLETON, Overseas Representative.

October 4th, 1919.

TRADE ITEMS.

Additions now being made to Canadian paper mill will increase production by five hundred tons daily.

The United States imports nearly the whole of the Canadian production of felspar, and none from other countries.

A Federal charter has been issued to the London Clay Products, Limited, of London, Ont. They are authorised to manufacture and deal in tile, sewer piping, pottery, and other clay products. The authorised capital is $50,000. The incorporators include Mr. Calvin E. Parker, president of the Western Ontario Clay Products Association, whose plant at London, Ont., has been secured; and Mr. S. R. Welsh, formerly of the Main Belting Company.

Since the inception in February of the Industries Department of the Toronto Harbour Board, up to June 30, according to the general manager's report, over one hundred firms were negotiated with with a view to location in the city, the result being that fourteen were secured, of which nine were on city property and five on Harbour Board property.

The cooperage industry is at present enjoying an active market in Canada, though owing to high transport rates both on land and sea the export business is nothing like what it formerly was. The demand is, however, heavy, and it is expected in time matters will readjust themselves, and the export will be resumed on an even larger scale. At one time about 10,000,000 slack barrel staves, with heading to match, were shipped annually to Great Britain, whereas to-day only a few cars are sent forward.

It was stated at a meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce that, although British steel manufacturers were relieved of the 5 per cent. war tax, by a ruling of the Canadian Customs authorities, all steel costing more than 3½ cents per lb. was now subject to a Customs duty of 7½ per cent. This impost, it was pointed out, affected practically all the steel imported into Canada from Sheffield. It was decided to forward a strong letter of protest to the Board of Trade.

The wool clip of Canada for 1919 has been placed at 15,000,000 lb., according to early estimates. This represents a very material increase over last year, and probably marks the apex of wool production for the current decade. Government figures indicate a production of close to 18,000,000 lb., but this is thought by well-informed persons in the wool trade to be in excess of the actual clip. The 1918 production was 12,000,000 lb., or thereabouts. The sheep stock has been increased by between 300,000 and [illegible] wool production amounts to between [illegible] and [illegible]. The increase is believed to be fairly evenly distributed over the entire Dominion.

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At the National Exhibition, Toronto.

The Huron County Flax Mills, Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Sovereign Production Corporation Ltd. had an excellent exhibit of flax and flax seed at the Toronto Exhibition for which they were awarded the gold medal and diploma.

One of the most [illegible] and attractive displays at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, was that of the Forestry Branch, Department of Lands of British Columbia. This was the first time in some years that an exhibit has been made of the wooded wealth of the Pacific Coast Province, and the results exceeded all previous undertakings. The space occupied in the Government building was 12 by 65 ft. The walls were a natural finish of Western pine, Western spruce, Western red cedar, Douglas fir, cottonwood, Western hemlock and Western larch. The beauty and effectiveness of these woods were revealed in panels, pilasters, cornices, plate rails and newels. The artistic panels presented the many pleasing finishes to which British Columbia forest products are capable of being turned. The fact that the exhibit generally consisted of the finished product, instead of timber in the rough, created a most favourable impression, and aroused admiration for the fine choice of woods drawn from the dense forests of the "sunset Province."

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, of Espanola, and the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, of Iroquois Falls, each made very creditable exhibits of newsprint and groundwood and sulphite pulp at this exhibition. Newsprint was displayed in large rolls, while pulp was shown both in sheets and bales.

The Lumber Situation.

There is a big demand in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan for lumbermen. It is stated that practically all the lumber companies of Western Canada have been denuded of their stocks, and that this situation will have the effect next year of forcing up prices to a new high level. A large proportion of the lumber from the big camps in Western Canada is being exported to the United States.

It is stated that New Brunswick will this winter have the greatest lumber cut in history, according to present indications. The Department of Land and Mines is preparing for a cut of 250 million feet on Crown lands—this being on a scale hitherto unheard of—and it is believed that the cut on privately-owned lands will be correspondingly large. Shipping is now being made available for lumber cargoes from New Brunswick to overseas destinations, and it is estimated that in one week more than 25 million feet of manufactured lumber has been shipped by New Brunswick firms across the Atlantic.

Standing timber is being sold at unprecedented prices. One of the biggest deals closed for some time, reported from Queen's County, is reported at $15 per thousand.

The Wheat Crop.

This season's wheat crop of Canada will be sold through the Canadian Wheat Board. This Board, appointed by the Dominion Government, has been instructed to buy all the wheat in the terminal markets and resell it both in Canada and abroad. An advance is to be made to the farmer of the following minimum prices for his wheat on delivery. These prices are based on prices of grain in store in Fort William or Port Arthur, and the difference between these and any higher prices that may subsequently be obtained will be remitted to the farmer when the wheat is sold as explained below:—No. 1 Hard, $2.15; No. 1 Northern, $2.15; No. 2 Northern $2.12 No. 3 Northern, $2.08; No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, $2.15; No. 2 Alberta Red Winter, $2.12; No. 3 Alberta Red Winter, $2.08; Rej. No. 1 Northern, $2.04; Rej. No. 2 Northern, $[illegible] Rej. No. 3 Northern, $1.96; Smutty No. 1 Northern, $[illegible] Smutty No. 2 Northern, $2.03; Smutty No. 3 Northern, $1.99. Special No. 4, $2.02; Special No. 5, $1.91; Special No. 6, $1.81. Prices on other grades are to be announced later. Sellers of grain will receive a "participation certificate" showing number of bushels of wheat sold. This certificate will be registered with the Wheat Board by the grain firm issuing it, and after registration they will deliver it to the original shipper of the grain. This certificate will then entitle the holder to whatever surplus the Wheat Board distributes, in accordance with the number of bushels shown.

— * *—

On arrival at The Pas, Manitoba, the Governor-General was presented with a silver cabinet of minerals found in Northern Manitoba, including a sample of gold from Copper Lake, and the Duchess of Devonshire with a deerskin coat.

"The Industrial Development of Canada" is the title of a finely produced brochure published by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 20 years, it is pointed out, the manufactured products of Canada have increased 100 per cent. The booklet is beautifully illustrated.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—A special matriculation course for returned men started at the University of Toronto on October 1.

——Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., financial agents, have purchased from Messrs. Strathy & Orpen, for $140,000, the five-storey building at the north-east corner of King Street and Victoria Street. Several years ago the same property was sold for $130,000.

——On September 12 Mr. Justice Sutherland granted the application of the *Toronto Times* Publishing Co. for a winding-up order. The company was capitalised at $500,000.

——Mr. George S. Lyon, of Lambton, won the championship at the second annual tournament of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association at the Lambton Golf Club—his second consecutive victory. Mr. George C. Heintzman, also of Lambton, was second. Mr. George T. Brown, of London, was third. Mr. J. H. Forrester, of Mississauga, was fourth.

HAMILTON.—The Building Inspector has issued permits for the erection of buildings totalling $470,000. This amount includes the sum of $100,000 for the extension of the plant of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., and $280,000 for the new warehouse at Ferguson Avenue and King William Street for Wood, Alexander & James.

——There is great building activity in this city. It was stated that during the past two months permits for the erection of about 500 new houses had been issued. The value of permits issued in September totals over $700,000.

LONDON.—Police Magistrate Jas. A. Morton, of Wingham, who during the past 30 years has devoted himself to the collection of 2,000 botanical specimens, has given them to the Western University. The collection is regarded as the finest developed privately in Canada, and represents practically every form of plant life known in Western Ontario.

——During the first eight months of this year 853 building permits have been issued, covering $1,586,655 worth of work. The corresponding period of 1918 produced 553 permits for $394,320.

BRANTFORD.—The members of the Bar of Brant County will erect in the Court House a handsome bronze tablet to the memory of the late Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, who so long represented South Brant in the Legislature of this Province, and was for a time Prime Minister of Ontario.

——The City Council has authorised the sale of the old Post Office building in this city, which was recently acquired from the Dominion Government, to the G.W.V.A. for the erection of a remodelled home for returned men. The purchase price is $25,100.

ST. THOMAS.—This city has secured a new industry, states the Secretary of the Board of Trade, who reports that arrangements have been made for the location here of Appleford's, Ltd., manufacturers of powdered milk. The new industry, it is reported, will start with a daily output of about 25,000 lbs. of powdered milk a day, and will require about 200,000 lbs. of fresh milk daily.

BROCKVILLE.—A survey is being carried out by Government engineers in the neighbourhood of Cardinal for a new canal to take the place of the present system of canals from Cardinal to Cornwall, owing to it still being impossible to accommodate Welland Canal size vessels farther down the river than Prescott on account of the size of the locks.

COBALT.—An additional two mills have been added to the local tax rate on the revised estimates presented to the Town Council, and the rates for public and separate school supporters will be 38 and 44.5 mills respectively. The general rate is 30 mills.

LEAMINGTON. During his visit here the Provincial Premier, Sir William Hearst, stated that it was the intention of the Government to establish an experimental farm in Essex County. Prior to his announcement, Sir William motored through one of the finest agricultural sections of Essex County, and declared himself most favourably impressed with the possibilities of the district.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The next session of the Provincial Legislature will open on November 4 or 11. Among the legislation to be introduced will be a Bill providing for the expenditure of $5,000,000 towards developing and colonising new sections of Quebec Province. Mr. Perreault, Minister of Colonisation, has left for the Lake St. John district, to study the needs and possibilities of colonisation in this region, and will later visit the Abitibi, Gaspe Peninsula, Matapedia Valley, and other settlement counties. Another Bill will propose the creation of a Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs.

——American and Canadian capital is about to erect a large plant in Three Rivers under the firm name of the Lava Cement and Clay and Silicate Products Co. 250 men will be employed within two months, it is said.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., states that in view of the increasing importance of this city, the railway company has decided to spend over two million dollars in extending the Château Frontenac Hotel.

MONTREAL.—It is stated by officials of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine that the line operated under the Canadian National Railway Board would probably keep the ports of St. John and Halifax fully occupied during the coming winter season with a fleet of about 32 vessels. A party of C.G.M.M. officials have been to St. John and Halifax to make arrangements for berthing accommodation for the winter sailings.

——The Dominion Steel Corporation has received back three steamers from the British Shipping Control, the *Lord Strathcona*, 11,000 tons, and the *Wabana* and *Kamouraska*, of 7,500 tons each. Two of the largest, the *Rosecastle* and the *Daghill*, are still in England undergoing repairs. Meanwhile the Steel Corporation is prevented from carrying any but a small portion of the coal it mines to Montreal, as its own fleet is required on the coast.

——There is a total increase of 1,282 pupils in the Protestant schools of the city, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The total enrolment in the public schools is 24,568, the High School enrolment is 1,847, a grand total of 26,415.

——The City Treasurer's report shows that the total revenue is $16,606,445, as compared with $13,470,801 in the preceding year. The report declares that the total income from all sources for 1918 was $54,381,897. The total realty tax collected last year, both on current and on arrears account, amounts to $11,784,217.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Rafting operations on the St. John river are nearly over for this year. The Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company have finished their work, also the St. John River Log Driving Company. The manager of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company states that during the past three months about 14,000,000 feet of logs were rafted. This includes some of last year's which was tied up.

ST. JOHN.—A million dollar programme of street paving, the expenditure to be spread over four years, is advocated by Mayor Hayes, and the Public Works Department is instructed to report on such a programme.

——The Atlantic Biographical Station at St. Andrews is conducting experiments to determine the movement of the water in the Bay of Fundy. Bottles, each containing a post card, have been set adrift in the Bay at various points and a reward is offered for the return of each card with information as to its discovery.

BEAVER BROOK.—The school provided by Lord Beaverbrook has been completed. Mr. Thomas Power, of Newcastle, one of the best architects in the Province, superintended the construction of the school. The services of Mr. Andrew Boudreau have been secured as teacher.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. On September 12 representatives of the college years of Dalhousie University ranging from the freshmen of the 1922 class to Mr. David Allison, of class 1859, the oldest graduate of the university, marched in procession from the city parade to the college grounds at Studley. Two stone tablets of the original university building formed a historic feature of the parade. There were many other celebrations of the Dalhousie Centenary.

——A statue of Robert Burns was unveiled in this city on September 13 by the North British Society. The statue is a replica of the one at Ayr, by Lawson. The flag that covered the statue was lowered by Premier Murray amid cheers. An address prepared by Lord Finlay was read by Director MacGillvary, and an address, prepared by Prof. Todd, formerly of Dalhousie University, was read by Prof. Howard Murray. The statue stands in Victoria Park, near the Public Gardens.

SYDNEY.—The New Victoria mine, owned by the Dominion Coal Co., has been reopened. This mine was closed in 1902, then reopened in 1913, only to discontinue operations when war broke out in 1914.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., it is reported, will erect a by-product plant in the near future, to cost over two million dollars. The plant will be erected in connection with the company's works at Sydney Mines, and will necessitate the construction of an additional blast furnace, which will cost in the neighbourhood of another million and a half dollars.

——Recent launches have been the three-masted schooner *Pearceland*, 287 tons, by the Annapolis Shipbuilding Co.; the schooner *Charlotte Coureau*, 799 tons, by the St. Mary's Shipyards, Yarmouth; a four-masted schooner, 600 tons, by the Miramichi Construction Co., at Newcastle.

LUNENBURG.—At St. John's Anglican Church a brass mural tablet in memory of Eric Hamilton Lane, 85th Bn., was unveiled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Captain A. E. Andrew, King's College, Windsor.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The City Council urges that a revaluation or reassessment of the whole of the land in the Province should be made, with a view to arriving at a more fair basis of taxation as between the city and the Province.

Winnipeg and St. Boniface will make joint application for income tax legislation to prevent a rush of men from the city to avoid paying taxes. They want the tax made payable on residential rather than on business qualification.

Mr. Robert Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education, states that the salaries offered to teachers are not sufficient. It is estimated that up to the present some 200 schools are unprovided for, and that 5,000 children are meantime having an additional holiday. Mr. Ira Stratton, who is the official trustee for 112 schools, declares that he had no difficulty in finding suitable teachers. He pays $750 a year to teachers with permits, and from $850 to $1,000 to teachers with certificates. A free residence goes with the salaries in many of Mr. Stratton's schools.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—The rural municipality of Portage la Prairie celebrated the 40th anniversary of its institution by a gathering of ex-reeves. Of the original Council two were present, viz., Mr. F. [illegible] Wallace and ex-Reeve Max Wilton, and others present were Senator Watson, Wm. Fulton, D. A. Downie, J. R. Colwill, Councillors Craig and Smith, Jas. Whimster, and D. McCowan, who acted as secretary-treasurer for 26 years. The first election for the rural municipality took place in July, 1875.

CARMAN.—This town is to have a memorial hall, which will cost $25,000. This district sent over 600 men for the defence of the Empire.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA. Mr. J. G. Miller, of Lumsden, has secured grazing rights on 12,000 acres of land in the Indian Reserve at Touchwood, and will place several big herds of cattle on the land.

——More than 2,000 acres of land in the Battleford district formerly held by the Indian Department, has been acquired for soldier settlement purposes. This land will be sold to soldiers, qualified under the Soldier Settlement Act, at cost price. Prices on the various quarters and halves range from $9 to $21 an acre.

——The Provincial Government is considering a scheme to divert water from the South Saskatchewan River near Elbow to supply Moose Jaw, Regina, and other cities and towns along the line. It is understood that municipalities will be asked to co-operate in financing the project.

——For the first time in the history of the Force, the strength of the R.N.-W.M.P. is in excess of 1,600 all ranks.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—A Dominion order-in-council passed provides that all the unappropriated waters of the St. Mary, Milk, Belly, Old Man and Waterton rivers, and their tributaries in Alberta shall be reserved for purposes of irrigation. This action is taken in view of the inadequacy of the water supply to serve all lands requiring irrigation.

——The new dam of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company at the head of the new McGregor Lake, south of Gleichen, was inspected by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, during a tour of the company's 200-mile irrigation line. The lake formed by the north and south dams is 20 miles long and will store water for irrigation of more than 200,000 acres in the project immediately susceptible of irrigation. 50,000 acres will be brought under irrigation next year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—This city may be selected as the site for a home for aged and retired newspapermen. The Board of Trade is informed that the National Editorial Association contemplates establishing a home for aged members, and is desirous of securing information respecting a suitable location in Victoria or its immediate neighbourhood which may be leased or purchased.

——Sir Frank Barnard, the Lt.-Governor, has been elected president of a newly-formed Provincial Canadian Red Cross Society. Delegates from Vancouver, Prince Rupert and other parts of the Province attended a meeting. British Columbia and Ontario have hitherto been the only two Provinces in Canada without Provincial organisation. The following officers have been elected:—President, Sir Frank Barnard; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. P. Black (Vancouver), J. W. Jones (Victoria), Judge Young (Prince Rupert), Mrs. William Dauche (Nelson); secretary, Mr. A. J. Forsyth (Vancouver).

VANCOUVER.—According to the annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade, the shipping built, building and contracted for in British Columbia in the three years amounted to 385,000 tons. In 1914 [illegible] At the time of publication [illegible] was on the ways or heavy [illegible] under contract. The total value of these ships is placed at $65,000,000, and is 40 per cent. of the total registered tonnage of Canada in 1914.

——The erection, at an early date, of a fitting-out plant and marine machinery [illegible] is said to be assured by the sale of a large piece of water-frontage on Burrard Inlet. The property comprises 200 ft. of water frontage adjoining P. Burns' packing plant. It has a depth of 555 ft. to the C.P.R. main line.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 79; 3 p.c. Reg., 69½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 75½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 70¾; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60, 78½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 76; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94¼.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 84½; 4 p.c., 1938, 83; 4 p.c., 1922, 103¼; 4½ p.c., 1924, 106½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1941, 85½.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 97.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1895 Ins., 82½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 69¾.

Nova Scotia. 3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 64½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 72½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 75¼.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 85½; 4 p.c., 1888, 88.

Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 101; 4 p.c., 1923, 103¾.

Municipal.

Calgary. -4½ p.c., 1930-42, 86.

Edmonton.- 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 79; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 81½.

Hamilton.—4 p.c., 1930-40, 78.

Medicine Hat.—6 p.c., 1934-54, 88.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 85; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1961-3, 86¾.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 86½.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 66; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 72.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 64.

Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-46, 76.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 81.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 78; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 84½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 86; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 80.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 74¾.

Victoria (B.C.). —4 p.c., 1920-60, 64½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 74½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 81; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84¾.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways — p.c., 52.

Calgary & Edmonton 4 p.c., 70.

Canadian Northern — p.c., 1951, 67½; 4 p.c., 50; 5½, 4 p.c., 1929 1st Mort., 86¼; 4 p.c. Land Grant. 100¼; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 72½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 68; 4 p.c., 1934, 85; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 39; 6 p.c. Land, 1923, 91½; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 74½; West. 4 p.c., 1942, 84¼.

Canadian Pacific.—177½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 67½; 4 p.c. Perp., 76; London Register, 177½; Special Invest. 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 116¼.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 68.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c., 1939, 85½; Alberta, 1939-42, 82½; 3 p.c., 1962, 63½; 4 p.c., 1955A, 50; 4 p.c., 1956B, 50½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 57; 4 p.c. Debs., 50¾; 7-year 6 p.c. Notes, 1921, 90¾.

Grand Trunk. 9½; 4 p.c. Guar., 46¾; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 49½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 37½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 20; Gt. Western Bond. 5 p.c., 77¼; Perp. 4 p.c., 61; Gt. Western Bonrd. 6 p.c. Perp. Debs., 77; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 96¼; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes Jan., 1921, 97½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97¼; Western Rly. 4 p.c., 1950, 61.

Gt. Northern Rly. 4 p.c., 1934, 72½.

Manitoba S. West.—5 p.c., 1934, 100.

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c. Capital, 108.

Pac. Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 1942, 82½.

St. John & Quebec. -4 p.c., 71.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.- 44 13-16.

Hudson's Bay. 8 21-32; Pref., 88⅞.

Trust & Loan of Canada. (£5) 8 28-32.

Electric Power, Traction, Etc.

Brazil Traction. Com., 59; Pref., 91¼.

B.C. Elect. Def. Ord., 38½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Cons Deb., 56.

Can. Gen. Elect. Com. 120; Pref., 107.

Cities Service Com., 662.

Cascade Water, 4½ p.c., 90½.

Elect. Dev. of Ont. Bds., 102¾

Montreal Street. Debs., 1922, 96.

Montreal Water & Power. Bds., 79½

Shawinigan Mort. Debs., 97¾.

Toronto Power. 5 p.c. Bds., 1924, 102½

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Iron Foundries Com., 37.

Can. Steel Foundries. 6 p.c. Bds., 103.

Dom. Steel Corp.—Ord., 78½; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 92.

West Can. Collieries.—94½.

Mining.

Le Roi No. 2.—8.6.

Mond Nickel.- Ord., 3; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22/9; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 19/4½.

Rossland Kootenay.—10¾.

Miscellaneous.

Ames-Holden.—6 p.c. Bds., 101.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—Com., 83⅞; Pref., 97; 5 p.c. Sink. Fund Bds., 87½.

Belding Paul.—5 p.c. Debs., 87½.

Bell's United Asbestos.—Ord., 45/-.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 113¼; 6 p.c. Bds., 110.

Can. Car.—Com., 55½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 111¾.

Can. Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 94¾.

Can. Pac. Lumber.—6 p.c. Bds., 19.

Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 35; Com., 6d.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 90¾.

Can. Steamship.—5 p.c. Debs., 85; Voting, 74; Com., 72½.

Dom. Glass.—Ord., 70; 7 p.c. Pref., 104.

Forest Mills of B.C.—6 p.c. Inc. Debs., 109

Furness-Withy.—64/4½; Pref., 81.

Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 98

Marconi of Canada.—16/3.

Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. Debs., 100½.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 92½.

Riordon Pulp.—6 p.c. Debs., 108.

Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref. 130½; Com., 64; 6 p.c. A Debs., 105½.

—* *—

Prices of pork and pork products have been fixed by the Canadian Board of Commerce at the figures which prevailed on March 10 last. The packers declare that the order is impracticable, since it means a reduction of 1d. to 7½d. per lb., whereas in the most prosperous year the profits of the packing industry were less than ¾d. per lb.

Mr. Norman S. Rankin, publicity agent of the C.P.R. at Calgary, has been transferred to headquarters at Montreal as special publicity agent in connection with the establishment of a Canadian Information Bureau. He is succeeded by Mr. James Colley, his assistant. Mr. E. R. Bruce, director of exhibits at Calgary, has been transferred to Montreal to take charge of the newly-organised exhibits branch of the Department of Natural Resources.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenall," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orz, Widnes."

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following :—

A firm in Nova Scotia wish to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of pit props, pit caps, pit sleepers, and pit timber generally.

An enquiry has been received from Canada for the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of purl stitch or links knitting machines with a 40 or 44-inch bed, 6 cut to the inch, two carrier.

A Toronto firm of manufacturers' agents and commission merchants, who already represent a United Kingdom manufacturer of druggists' sundries, would like to obtain additional agencies in the following lines : Soap, brushes, cotton-wool and surgical instruments, tooth paste, talcum powder; and also grocery specialties, such as chutney, tomato sauce, gelatine, custard powder, soap dyes, jams, and cork products. They further report an opening for stainless cutlery, razors, knives and other hardware specialties.

A London firm of importers of lighting accessories wish to obtain from Canada supplies of pocket lamp and torch batteries, and ask for the addresses of manufacturers.

A recently demobilised Canadian officer, who proposes to establish himself in business as the representative of Canadian manufacturers in the United Kingdom, would like to secure agencies in any line not requiring expert technical knowledge, but particularly in machinery, in which he possesses experience.

A London firm desire quotations from Canadian manufacturers of galvanised iron sheets (plain and corrugated).

—* *—

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

The September *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, states that at the beginning of August the percentage of unemployed among members of Trade Unions was 2.40, as compared with 2.57 at the beginning of July. During August there was a continued upward trend to employment throughout the country as a whole. In the Maritime Provinces and the Western Provinces there was a slight drop, but in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia there was an increase. The various offices of the Employment Service of Canada received 56,000 applications for employment, were notified of 67,000 vacancies, and made 49,000 placements during August. In civic employment there was a decrease of 2 per cent. in comparison with July, 1919, and an increase of 34 per cent. in comparison with August, 1918.

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during August was less than during July, but greater than during August, 1918. There were in existence during the month 44 strikes involving 21,254 workpeople and resulting in a loss of 316,187 working days. Fourteen strikes were reported as having commenced during August. There remained unterminated at the end of the month 20 strikes affecting about 6,664 workpeople.

—* *—

Canadian banks have opened over 700 new branches since the Armistice.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, November 3.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Tues., Oct. 14.	Wed., Oct. 15.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Prior to the week-end the railway strike completely dominated the Stock Exchange situation, markets fluctuating according to prospects of settlement. With the termination of the strike began the current week with a blaze of strength and activity, and are still in excellent fettle with buoyancy in many specialities. Oil shares, mines and industrials are showing chiefly to advantage, but gilt-edged securities, after participating with other departments in the post-strike recovery, are now hanging fire owing to the influence of dearer money, the rise of a full 1 per cent. in Treasury rates being rather unexpected, though an upward movement had been discussed as probable for some time.

Among Canadian securities there has been a good deal of fluctuation as elsewhere, and the firmness of the dollar exchange has caused some marking back of dollar securities. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion hold steady. The 4½ per cents. hold at 95, while the Fours at 78 and the 3½ per cents. at 70 are both maintained at previous levels. The municipal group has also been stable at about previous quotations, but Montreal 4½ per cents. at 85½ are slightly better after allowing for the dividend deduction.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have advanced to 1.9. Quotations in this group have not varied much. The Guaranteed Fours at 47½ have lost a point, but junior stocks are the shade harder. Canadian Northern Income debs. have fallen 1 to 39½.

As regards land shares, Hudson's Bays hold at 8½.

The industrial group has fluctuated, but quotations are often moderately higher on balance. Canadian Cars have risen 2½ to 54, and the Pref. at 113 is 2 up. Dominion Steels at 78 are 1½ higher, and Canadian General Electrics have gained 3 at 122. Canada Cements have not varied, but the Pref. at 113 is 1 up. Shawinigan Power on balance have gained 1½ at 137, and Spanish River Pulp Preferred registers a similar rise to 127½.

Canadian silver mining shares have not been a great deal in evidence.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, September 20, 1919.

The outstanding feature of the local Exchange during the past week has been the rise of Ames-Holden Common. This stock shows an advance of 17½ points at 75 as compared with a week ago. The Pfd. at 104½ registered a gain of 1½ points. The movement is generally regarded as being a market manipulation, in which the intention was to run the shorts to cover. As indicated last week, there is some talk of American interests becoming interested in this stock. Tooke Bros., of Montreal, advanced 12½ points to 58. The company's prospects are regarded as being particularly bright at the present time, but apart from this, and the fact that the stock came in for particular attention during the past week, no explanations are offered as to the advance.

Other advances are as follows:—Atlantic Sugar 5⅞ to 59½. In the early part of the week the stock sold up to 57. There has been some talk of a payment of Pfd. back dividends, and one story states that a capitalist, who is heavily interested, has made a bet that the Common would reach 65 within a couple of weeks. Barcelona advanced ⅜ to 10½. C.G.E. is up 2 at 107. Staid Mackay came in for a share of the activity, and advanced 1½ to 79. National Steel Car rose 3 to 9; Penmans 3 to 99; Russell Pfd. 1 to 87; Toronto Paper 2 to 79. Tuckett's shows a gain during the last week of 7½ points, and is now quoted at 50½.

Declines are fairly numerous, but have held within a much narrower range. Brazilian is down 1¼ to 30¼, and B.C. Fish 1½ to 61. Dom. Canners dropped 2¼ to 52, and the Pfd. 1½ to 83½. Dom. Steel is down 1 to 68, and Maple Leaf 2½ to 195. The announcement early in the week of a 3 per cent. quarterly dividend on the Common was unaccompanied by any announcement concerning bonus. Plans for the purchase of the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., have advanced to the point where the deal only awaits the ratification of Maple Leaf shareholders. A meeting for this purpose will be held in Toronto on September 24. It is understood that the purchase price is somewhat in excess of a million dollars.

Sir John Gibson's attitude regarding the National Steel Car, of which he is president, is one of equanimity, inasmuch as Canada's requirements in rolling stock are considerable at the present time, and the company will doubtless participate in their share of orders.

The Loan and Trust Department shows no change. In the bond list prices remain steady with the exception of an advance of half a point in Penmans to 88½ and of 2 in Porto Rico 1st's to 82. The 1925 5's War Loan is up ⅛ to 98, with the other two issues unchanged. In the Victory's 1922 5½'s advanced ¼ to 100¼, with other issues steady. In the unlisted Abitibi advanced 8 to 97, Dom. Glass ¾ to 60¾, and Macdonald 1 to 55½. Brompton Paper dropped 2 to 61½.

On the Standard Exchange business has not been anywhere as active as on the larger Exchange. Adanac is down 1⅜ to 11; Beaver ¾ to 39⅜; La Rose 2 to 37; Pete Lake 1¼ to 11½; Dome Ex. ½ to 30½; Temiskaming rose ¾ to 41¼; MacIntyre .04 to 1.99; Schumacher 3 to 24. During the week MacIntyre came in for a large share of attention, and sold up to $2.01 on an expected increase in dividends. The higher quotations on silver are said to be adding greatly to silver mining prospects, and further increases are looked for in the near future.

* *

IMPORTANT NEW COMPANY.

The Home and Overseas Trading Trust was registered on October 1 as a private company with a capital of £50,000 (45,000 Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 and 100,000 Ordinary of 1s.), to carry on business of buyers, catchers, packers and canners of and dealers in fish of all kinds, manufacturers of and dealers in fish oils, meal, guano, glue, gelatine, and other products and by-products, dealers in provisions and consumable articles; with power to acquire steamers, sailing trawlers, etc. The first directors are Messrs. H. B. Thomson and W. H. Greenwood and Major J. A. MacDonald. The office is at Clock House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

* *

Mr. Peleg Howland and Mr. William Moffat, president and general manager respectively of the Imperial Bank, are now touring the Western Provinces.

Mr. David Gilmour, C.B.E., has been elected president of the Standard Chemical Co., Ltd., succeeding Mr. L. M. Wood. Mr. Gilmour is well known in England and Scotland as an eminent engineer of wide experience.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
Executor and Trustee.
Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7
Reserve Fund - £328,767 2 7
Assets under Administration £16,457,102.
Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City properties in Canada.
Guaranteed Trust Investments.
Correspondence invited.
28 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.
Bankers—
Bank of Scotland. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Toronto Mortgage.—The regularly quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The sales for September aggregated 1,992 acres, at an average price of $14.70 per acre.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—For the quarter ended September 30 a dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared on the Common shares, payable October 15, to holders of record October 1.

Dominion Steel.—Dividend No. 31 at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the Preference shares has been declared, payable November 1 on presentation at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Kaministiquia Power.—The directors have declared a dividend of $2 per share or at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the common stock, in respect of the quarter ending September 30, payable on October 15, to holders of record September 30.

City of Winnipeg.—Coupons falling due November 1 on the 4 p.c. Debentures may be presented on and after October 13, between 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

Belding Paul and Corticelli Silk.—Coupons falling due November 1 of the 5 per cent. first convertible Debentures may be presented on and after October 13, between 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

Montreal Street Railway.—Coupons falling due November 1 on the 4½ per cent. debentures, 1922, may be presented on and after October 13, between 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

Saskatoon Stock.—Coupons of the City of Saskatoon 4½ per cent. Debentures, falling due November 1, may be presented on and after October 13, between 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

St. John and Quebec Railway.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that for purpose of preparing interest warrants of the first mortgage 4 per cent. Debenture stock, 1962, due December 1, balances will be struck November 8, after which date stock will be transferrable ex dividend.

Royal Bank of Canada. — A branch was opened on 1st inst. at Rio de Janeiro, and branches will be opened at Buenos Aires and Montevideo on the 15th inst. The London office, Princes Street, E.C., is prepared to quote rates and undertakes all banking business with these points.

Western Power Company.—The operating revenue for July showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. gross and 5½ per cent. net compared with July, 1918, but for the twelve months ending July 31 the net revenue showed a decrease of 6.6 per cent. compared with the previous twelve months.

North Coast Land Company.—Debenture holders are asked immediately to register their addresses and particulars of their holdings with Mr. L. A. Stride, secretary to the Debenture Holders' Committee, 1, Pinners' Hall, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2, or they will be too late to secure the option to participate in the new loan.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—At special and general meetings of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills held at Toronto on September 19, the special by-law authorising the directors to borrow up to $5,000,000 on 6 per cent. serial mortgage debentures and to pay deferred interest talons on the bonds, was ratified by shareholders.

City of Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that for purpose of preparing interest warrants due November 1, the balances of the 4 per cent. Sterling Consolidated Debenture stock, 1932; 3½ per cent. Sterling Registered Consolidated Debenture stock, 1942; 4 p.c. Sterling Registered stock, 1948; 4 per cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1950; 4½ per cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1951; 4½ per cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1952; and 4½ per cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1953, have been struck, and stocks can only now be transferred ex dividend.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

Mr. Stephen Jones's Impressions.

Mr. Stephen Jones, manager of the Dominion Bank in London, has returned from a visit to Canada and the United States. Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Jones said that, though his visit was mainly in the nature of a vacation, he had taken the opportunity to visit Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Chicago, and other centres.

"After an absence of five years I was greatly impressed by the great development in the residential districts of the Canadian cities I visited," he said. "In consequence of the paralysis of the building industry there is a serious dearth of houses. The general prosperity and abundance of money are noticeable. In Winnipeg I found the industrial situation normal, but there is still a certain amount of anxiety as to the future, owing to the extent to which alien and foreign labour is organised on extreme lines. In the agricultural districts the price of land suitable for mixed farming continues to rise, and I heard of one 600-acre farm in Southern Manitoba which had been sold recently to a settler from the United States for $100 per acre. The influx of American agriculturists with capital is continuous."

Asked as to the industrial situation, Mr. Jones replied that the most noticeable activity seemed to him to be in motor vehicle construction. At Oshawa, Ontario, for instance, I saw a big extension of the McLaughlin works in progress, which will be devoted to the construction of the 'Oldsmobile' type of motor."

"In all the places I visited, whether in Canada or the United States," said Mr. Jones, "the feeling seems to be general that Prohibition has come to stay, as its operation has been proved beneficial to the interests of the community at large."

Mr. Jones came over in the Cunard R.M.S. *Orduna*, which arrived at Liverpool on Friday evening of last week. Owing to the strike situation, the passengers were accommodated for the night on board the *Orduna*, and came up on Saturday by a L. & N.-W.R. train, which took 10 hours to complete the journey to London.

Mr. E. C. Gill on His Visit.

Mr. E. C. Gill, who has charge of the Publicity Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Europe, has returned to 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W., after a trip, during which he crossed from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Gill informed a representative of *Canada* that he found conditions generally on a sound basis and a very optimistic feeling prevailing. A large number of American firms are establishing either factories or branches in the Dominion, and during the last few months there has been a great influx of well-to-do settlers, while the C.P.R. hotels at Vancouver, Victoria, and at Banff and Lake Louise, amid the scenery of the Rocky Mountains, have been crowded. Many tourists have also visited Quebec, where the C.P.R. Chateau Frontenac is about to be enlarged.

Mr. Gill said he had heard many expressions of the hope that British export firms and manufacturers would see their way to extending their business in Canada, and not leave such a developing market to foreign rivals.

* *

The Dominion Trades and Labour Congress last week endorsed the action of the United States steel workers in support of the principle of collective bargaining, and telegraphed to the executives of the steel workers to that effect.

Awards have been made by the Canadian Government to members of the crew of the steamship *British Empress*, of London, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the schooner *Mildred*, of Sydney, N.S., in the North Atlantic, on November 30, 1918.

The Shaftesbury Foundry
LTD.,

PROCESS ENGRAVERS,
ELECTROTYPERS and
. . STEREOTYPERS . .

62, Neal Street, Shaftesbury Avenue,
LONDON, W.C. 2. Telephone GERRARD 2457.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The Maple Leaf Milling Co. proposes to issue $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock in order to purchase 11,000 shares of the Campbell Flour Mills Co. The dividend on Maple Leaf common is now 12 per cent.

* * *

Ames-Holden common had been run up to 74¼ in Montreal on September 23, due, it was said, to a bear squeeze. It would be difficult otherwise to account for this preposterous price for common stock which has never received a dividend, and has 30 per cent. of arrears of preference dividend to be wiped off before any payment can be made.

* * *

The Ogilvie Flour Mills has declared a bonus of 15 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock. The bonus mainly represents interest on the company's investments, which stand at approximately 6½ million dollars. In the last annual statement the total earnings shown amounted to 72 per cent. on the common stock, of which one-fifth accrued from milling profits and four-fifths from other profits, including interest on investments.

* * *

There have recently been considerable purchases of Canada Steamship common stock on the Montreal Exchange, which is reported to be on London account. The price rose to 64¾ on September 23, when the price in London was 72½, which is rather better than the difference in exchange. The present prices are not justified by the dividend of 4 per cent., therefore to explain the recent rise rumour talks of the inclusion of this line in a large merger of British shipping companies. It is more likely that as the earnings are known to be very satisfactory, buyers are anticipating an increase in the dividend. The 7 per cent. preference stock was selling in Montreal on the same date at 94½.

* * *

The eighth annual report of the Canadian Locomotive Co. for the year ending June 30 last is the best statement heretofore issued. The earnings on the common stock after all deductions was equal to over 27½ per cent., as compared with 17 per cent. last year. The company's profits from its business amounted to $843,683, which with interest from investments brought the total up to $892,976, an increase of some $220,000 over the previous year. The surplus to be carried forward is $1,366,795. The financial position of the Locomoive Co. is very satisfactory, as the current assets, including investments ($1,359,979), amount to $3,658,409, an increase of some 40 per cent., while the current liabilities have decreased by the same proportion. The rate of interest at present paid on the common stock is 6 per cent., and the price on September 19 was 85.

* * *

The last Canadian newspapers to reach us show the care which is being taken to prepare the public for the forthcoming Victory Loan. Although there is a general expression of confidence in the success of the issue, it is realised that this can hardly be assured without vigorous and sustained effort. Now that the stimulus of war is removed, and so many pressing and favourable openings for capital offer themselves, investors are naturally looking for high yields on their money. Although the official details of the issue have not yet reached us, it is anticipated that the new loan will be in the form of five or ten year bonds, carrying interest at 5½ per cent., and that the amount of $300,000,000 will be aimed at. It has apparently been definitely decided by the Department of Finance that the interest on the new loan will be subject to Dominion income tax, which will somewhat militate against its attraction to large investors, as the previous War Loans were free of tax.

* * *

The Montreal *Star* published an amusing rumour from Ottawa that if the Grand Trunk is taken over by the Government it will not be long before it and the C.N.R. pass into the private ownership of Sir Wm. Mackenzie.

* * *

It is reported that Canadian paper mills are getting $110 a ton for news print from American users, as compared with the fixed price of $66 to Canadian consumers, which shows them a fair trading profit. On these figures the profits on the bulk of the output—which is exported—can be appreciated.

* *

Sir John Willison, speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, emphasised that it was only by hard work and economy that Canada could successfully go through the coming years of reconstruction. "What we have to do," he said, "is to work harder and spend less, and, unfortunately, most of us are working less and spending more, and I think the Government of this country has to learn the elementary lesson which no Canadian Government has ever learned—the elementary lesson of economy."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - TORONTO.

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CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

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THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000 Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON and A. W. AUSTIN, Vice-Presidents.
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LAND OF HOPE AND OPPORTUNITY.

FARMING.

Ontario is responsible for one-third of Canada's agricultural production.

MINING.

Ontario has produced 300,000,000 ounces of silver, and has the greatest gold and nickel mines in Canada.

TIMBER.

There are 125,000 square miles of forests, rich in marketable timber.

WATER POWERS.

Ontario has water powers aggregating 5,000,000 horse power.

FRUIT GROWING.

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Banking and Finance

Some Points Cleared Up.

The attention given in our last two issues to the question of the realisation of those Canadian Provincial and Municipal securities which confer on their holders the valuable option of receiving interest and eventually principal in Canadian currency has aroused considerable interest and brought us a good deal of correspondence on the subject. Several of our readers apparently question the policy advocated on the grounds that the realisation of Canadian securities may injure their prestige, or, at the least, bring about a decline in their market value. These correspondents would do well to read our remarks again for enlightenment on this aspect of the position. As we pointed out very clearly, Canada is now a willing purchaser of her own issues, in the main, owing to the advantage enjoyed by her investors as a result of the abnormal exchange position, which enables higher prices to be paid for Canadian bonds than would be possible with a normal exchange. For some time past large corporate as well as private holders have been realising their holdings at the present relatively high quotations for those issues possessing the dual option in the matter of payments, with the object of reinvesting the proceeds in British gilt-edged investments, and so securing the advantage of the high yields obtainable on the latter.

* * *

A Concrete Instance Why Bonds Should be Sold.

Our security tables offer a concrete instance this week of the advantages which the rise in the value of the dollar, combined with the option of receiving payments in sterling or exchange, have placed at the disposal of investors. The following table will serve to illustrate the point we wish to emphasise :—

Name of security.	Issue price.	Quotation.	Latest marking
Alberta 4% 10 yr. Debs. 1922 ...	97	101-3	103¼
„ 4½% „ „ 1924	97½ (=£100-3-5)	105-8	106½
Saskatchewan 4% 10 yr. Debs. 1923 ...	96	101-4	103¼
„ 5% „ 1924-34...	99	103-6	101

In each case the securities mentioned are now quoted well above their issue prices. Let us assume that an investor holds £1,000 of each ($5,000 in the case of the Alberta 4½ per Cent. Loan) at the issue prices. His total outlay was approximately £3,920, and he should now be able to realise his total holding for £4,130. He is receiving in interest in sterling about £185. If he were to realise and re-invest the proceeds in 4 per Cent. Victory Funding Loan, he would be able to purchase about £5,150 of that security and receive a sum of £206 per annum in interest, with the prospect of an eventual increment of £1,020 in his capital. To those who look to the increase in interest and principal on the four Canadian issues we would repeat what we have already said, viz., that whilst there seems no immediate prospect of any amelioration in the exchange position it is in the highest degree improbable that the dollar will remain at its present abnormal level for any lengthy period, and even by 1922, the date of the first maturity, it may well be back to par, in which case the holder would only receive £4,000 on capital account. For the speculator pure and simple the position may be sufficiently attractive to await events in the hope that he may see the exchange down to under $4, but for the investor the safe course is to accept the present opportunity of realising his present substantial profit and re-invest the proceeds in either 4 per Cent. Funding Loan or 4 per Cent. Victory Bonds.

* * *

Canadian Railway Earnings in August.

The revenue returns of the Canadian railways for the month of August again make an irregular showing, for whilst the Canadian Pacific Railway was able to retain a fair amount of its gross gain, the Grand Trunk Company suffered a further decline in net revenue of £21,000 owing to the fact that its expenses were £148,000 higher, while the increase in the gross receipts was only £127,000. For the eight months to date the Grand Trunk Railway has earned £1,420,800 in excess of the same period of 1918, but as working expenses have expanded as much as £1,307,200 in the eight months under review, the net revenue is only £113,600 to the good. As we have, however, pointed out in dealing with recent revenue statements, the company's earnings now play a subsidiary part as a market factor, owing to the prominence accorded to the re-opening of negotiations between the Government and the company. Further information is still anxiously awaited as to the terms under which the arbitration proceedings are to be conducted. In August the C.P.R. earned $15,281,000, and as the expenses amounted to $11,506,000, the net receipts amounted to $3,778,000, an increase of $570,000 over the corresponding month of 1918, or about ¾ fourth of the gross increase, which was $2,175,900.

Lake Superior Corporation.

Various causes, physical and financial, have been responsible for the erratic record of the Lake Superior Corporation. Possibly it has now attained the turning point assuming that the position with regard to the several railways is satisfactorily arranged. A committee of directors, conferred with the Bondholders' Committee of the Algoma Central Railway and the Algoma Central Terminals with a view to settling the Corporation's obligation under its guarantee of the principal and interest of the concerns. That apart, however, the total income for the fiscal year 1918-19 was $1,383,758 against $1,018,759 for 1917-18, $453,841 for 1916-17, $338,760 for 1915-16. After meeting the prior charges and including the balance brought in, the disposable surplus is $1,111,107, compared with $706,813, $151,511, and $50,527. The Income bonds receive 5 per cent. for the third consecutive year. $500,000 is reserved for depreciation of investments, against $150,000 and nil. On this occasion only $20,000 is to be provided against loss on the St. Mary's Traction Co., now freed from the receiver, whereas $349,193 was involved twelve months ago, and so there is a final surplus of $141,107, against $57,620, $1,541 and $50,527.

* * *

Position of Subsidiaries.

The principal point is the outlook of the Algoma Steel Corporation which it controls. The change-over from war to peace conditions caused some disturbance, but in time the concern ought to reap a substantial profit from the requisite physical reconstruction of the world. New mills are being planned to cope with structural steel and strips, of which Canada imports a great deal. This will involve some fresh financing. As to the Algoma Eastern Railway, gross earnings were substantially large, but this was counterbalanced by bigger costs. The deficiency of the charges is considerable, being $91,077, against $130,615. Now that the mines are on a peace basis, and a substantial tonnage is promised, the prospects for the current year are considered satisfactory. The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway was faring satisfactorily till the Armistice but the establishment of local industries on a peace basis is now expected to compensate for the loss of the munition business. With regard to the Lake Superior Coal Co., the production was slightly lower, but it is pointed out that there should be no difficulty in disposing of the product now at good prices. The same applies to the Cannelton Coal & Coke Co.

* * *

Income Bond Speculation.

So far there has been no dividend on the Lake Superior Corporation stock. At 22 24 it must be regarded as highly speculative. Dividends on the Income Mortgage Bonds have been paid irregularly. The maximum of 5 per cent. has, a fact already noted, been paid for the past three years. For the three preceding years it received nil, and prior to that 5 per cent. for 1912-13 and 1911-12, 2½ per cent. for 1909-10 and 1910-11, and 5 per cent. for 1905-06. These income bonds, standing under 80 receive their dividends free of income tax, redeemable at par on October 1, 1924, or previously at 105 at the company's option. This position is interesting. Assuming they are held for five years, till maturity, the yield represented would be very considerable, even should they lapse temporarily from the dividend list again. The obligation on the company in respect of this $3,000,000 of Income Bonds is comparatively small, but nevertheless they must be considered a speculative holding.

— * * —

Mr. John MacCormac, London representative of the *Montreal Gazette*, has been elected Treasurer of the United Kingdom Branch, G.W.V.A.

In the presence of 5,000 persons a bust of Sir George Cartier was unveiled on Tuesday by Miss Hortense Cartier at St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, the birthplace of the statesman.

General Sir Julian Byng, who for several months was G.O.C. Canadian Corps, has accepted the invitation of the United Kingdom Branch, G.W.V.A., to become its Hon. President. Brig.-Gen. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, and formerly of the O.M.F.C., has accepted the position of Hon. Vice-President.

Mr. Caleb William Roberts, of Wollaston Hall, Stourbridge, Worcs., chairman and managing director of Messrs. Roberts & Cooper, Ltd., iron and steel manufacturers, and lime and timber merchants, who died on September 25, 1918, aged 67, and who left estate of the gross value of £160,977, with net personalty £66,607, bequeathed £250 to his brother James, at the date of his will "somewhere in Canada," but if this legacy be not claimed by him or on behalf of his children within two years of the testator's decease, it is not to be payable, and will become part of his estate.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

W. B. (Pontypridd).—Apply to your local War Pensions Committee.

R. W. H. (We.t Hartl.p.o').—Send in a request to the War Service Gratuity Department, Canadian Pay Office, Millbank, S.W., for an application form.

CANADIAN EX-SOLDIER (Llantrissant).—You must obtain a passport before you can proceed to Canada, as, being discharged from the O.M.F.C., you are now a civilian.

O. M. M. (Buxton).—It is quite correct, in addressing letters, to put military decorations—D.S.O., M.C., M.M., etc.—after a demobilised soldier's name.

B. C. E. (Bristol).—While the local conditions are again satisfactory, there are many difficulties facing the company, and it may be a long time before anything like the old earnings are reached.

FORDON.—No. 3 is the best on your list. There has been a good recovery in No. 1 lately, and the chances of dividends are not quite so remote. The bonds are safe, but are unlikely to improve in price for some time.

M. M. (Leeds).—You display a very common tendency in holding on so long in hope of recovery to the price you paid. In the meantime the money sunk could have been invested on other shares to greater advantage. We could not advise holding for the figure you paid.

C. L. V. (City).—Yes, the prices are high to what they were, but the market for paper in the States, now the war-time restrictions are off, is enormous, and the earnings of the Canadian mills must greatly increase. We will publish an article shortly, giving all particulars of the leading companies.

DELAYED (Walthamstow).—If the health of your dependent is such that travel is impossible, you can take your discharge in Great Britain. Under the new policy you can, within six months from the date of your discharge, be repatriated to Canada with your dependents at the public expense. You must, however, not fail to produce at the time of your discharge satisfactory proof of the reason for your delay in demobilisation.

E. B. (Brighton).—The distance from Winnipeg to Bowsman River in Alberta is 289 miles by the Canadian National Railways via Dauphin—from Winnipeg to Dauphin 178 miles; and from Dauphin to Bowsman 111 miles; total 289. Winnipeg is 1,412 miles from Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The time would depend upon the class of train you travelled by. The fastest train from Montreal to Winnipeg takes about 42 hours.

A. E. W. (Dulwich).—The question of income tax has nothing whatever to do with the question of exchange. The point we referred to was that with the pound sterling worth, say, $4.30 in Canada instead of $4.84, there is a difference of 10 per cent. in the exchange; therefore British holders of Canadian investments who receive their dividend warrants or coupons in Canadian currency enjoy the benefit of the exchange, and whether they cash them here or in Canada would on their conversion into sterling gain 2s. in the £. The difference you refer to in the prices of Canadian securities, quoted both in Canada and London, is due to the difference of exchange, but in some cases shares on the London register command a different price from those shares which are not registered, as the former alone are good delivery on the London Stock Exchange.

—* *

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Mr. Henry Ainley's fine portrayal of the Russian wastrel Fedya in Tolstoy's drama, "Reparation," at St. James's Theatre, strikes a note of relief in a play which is essentially Russian in its presentment of gloom and despair. No one who is a prey to "nerves" should go to "Reparation," but for those with a love for good acting it will make powerful appeal. Mr. Ainley receives strong support from Miss Marion Terry (as Anna Karenin), Miss Athene Seyler (Fedya's wife), and Mr. Ion Swinley (Victor Karenin).

—* *—

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, HAMMERSMITH.

To the majority of theatregoers the inaccessibility of the Lyric, Hammersmith, was not improved during the railway strike. Nevertheless, the surmounting of transport difficulties in making a visit to John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" was amply rewarded by the excellent presentation of that historical romance. The play is one of the successes of the theatrical season. William J. Rea gives a wonderful characterisation in the title rôle.

—* *

Owing to the high rate of exchange, the Canadian Post Office has decided to sell no further notes for remittance to the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared this day for the quarter ending October 31st, 1919. One and one-half per cent. (1½ per cent.) on the Preferred Stock payable on the 1st day of November to shareholders of record of the 21st of October, 1919, and One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾ per cent.) on the Common Stock payable on the 15th day of November to shareholders of record of the 5th day of November, 1919.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 15th, 1919.

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October Magazines.

Chambers's Journal (1s.) is assuredly one of the best monthlies published at the price. Sir Henry Lucy, in "A Chapter from a Journalist's Diary," refers to the Hohenzollern tradition that "three Emperors of the House would reign in a single year; that the third would have six sons, and would encompass not only the destruction of his dynasty, but the ruin of his Empire." In the reference which he made to this in his Diary on November 21, 1898, Sir Henry Lucy said: "The first and second parts of the prediction have come true. For the rest, apart from prophecy, the Kaiser is just the man to bring about the fulfilment of the third prediction." "The City of Dreadful Silence" is the graphic title of a short impression of Ypres by Frederick Tilsley. Thousands of Canadians who knew Ypres in the days of war will agree with the opinion that "those who ride through the streets of Ypres ride on the very edge of Eternity, with Death for saddle-mate." Herbert T. Grant writes of "Bird-Life in the Canadian Bush," and H. Mortimer Batten contributes one of his inimitable Canadian nature stories.

In the October *Cornhill* (1s.), William Latey, M.B.E., tells the absorbing story of the work of the "Archies," or anti-aircraft guns, during the enemy air raids on London. It will come as a surprise to many Canadians who withstood "the siege of London" to learn that none of the guns used in repelling the raiders was of a greater calibre than 3.3 inch. In one series of six raids, over 45,000 rounds were fired, and seven 3-inch guns wore out in the process. Stanley Weyman continues his historical romance, "The Great House: A Story of Quiet Times"; and Maj.-Gen. Sir George Aston concludes the selections from his "Memories of a Marine." The story of "John Peel"—who he was and what he did—is lucidly told by R. B. Lattimer; a sporting narrative is contributed by Major A. D. Greenhill-Gardyne, and A. B. Walkley, the noted critic, discusses "The Theatre and the War."

Women's interests are specially catered for in *The Englishwoman* (1s.). The October number deals with phases of topical interest to the sex. As regards articles of more general interest, M. Zoundes discusses "Why Support the League and Covenant?" and Ciceley Hamilton describes "Rhine Frontiers, Past and Present."

One of the interest-compelling articles in the October number of the *London Magazine* is from the pen of the Bishop of Willesden, and treats of "Divorce." "So far as Christian marriage is concerned," he writes, "for one cause, and for one cause only, ought divorce to be granted. . . . For twenty years I lived in the Far West of Canada, as Bishop of British Columbia, where the laws are the same as in England; but I saw the ghastly effects of divorce on the other side of the line. I have known of a dinner-party in Seattle at which, amongst the guests, two men took down to dinner their former wives, and talked over past times, without the slightest feeling of shame. Facility of divorce might easily produce the same results in England." "The Kaiser's Last Homes" and "The Race for World Trade" are among the features of the issue. The *London Magazine*, the price of which is 1s., is obtainable through the Imperial News Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The *Nineteenth Century* (4s.) for October contains many admirable articles of political, sociological, military, geographical and literary interest. Walford D. Green discusses "The Political Situation and the Prime Minister"; John Leyland, "What of the Navy?" J. D. Bourchier, "The Scramble for the Balkans"; Major-General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, "The Enemy in Our Midst"; E. P. Stebbing, "The Scandinavian Forests and Future Timber Supplies"; H. F. Wyatt, "The Peril of Bolshevism."

The October *Pearson's* (1s.) features "When Germany Nearly Won!" This is the first instalment of the secret story of the submarine war, by Admiral Sims, who commanded the American naval forces operating in European waters. The American Admiral recounts how in April, 1917, Admiral Jellicoe, speaking of the increasing submarine losses, made the statement that "it is impossible for us to go on with the war if losses like this continue." This conversation with the British First Sea Lord is a striking example of the remarkable revelations contained in Admiral Sims' story, which will be read by everyone with the greatest possible interest. An item of particular appeal to Canadian readers is 'Poppy Lane,' a poem by Lt.-Col. C. B. Schreiber, of Victoria, B.C., dedicated to "B" Company of the 67th (Western Scots) Pioneer Bn. Canadian "front-line" troops will recollect that "Poppy Lane" was the designation of a trench in the Ypres Salient.

The *Royal Magazine* (9d.) has a reputation for good short stories, and in the October number G. B. Lancaster, John S. Margerison, Oliver Sandys, Philip Serbin, Dorothy Rose, Edna Ferber and R. A. Bachman carry on the tradition. Frank Reynolds, Warwick Reynolds, Helen McKie, C. H. Leigh, Fred Bennett, Freyer Evans and J. R. Skelton are among the illustrators.

The Strand Magazine (1s.) for October makes appeal to every class of reader. Contributors to this issue include F. Britten Austin, Sidney Dark, Frank Condon, David Devant, Hayden Church, Hylton Cleaver, Sydney Horler, Edgar Jepson, and P. G. Wodehouse. Harold Begbie deals (in the first of a series of romances of self-made men) with Lord Leverhulme. A strong array of artists includes W. R. S. Stott, A. Ferrier, Robin, Lionel Edwards, Graham Simmons, S. Abbey, Treyer Evans, Popini and E. F. Sherie.

There is one outstanding article in the October *World's Work* (1s. 6d.) which should be read by every Canadian interested in finance, commerce, or mining. It is F. A. Talbot's "Is the Gold Standard Threatened?" The writer gives special prominence to Canada's bid for control of the silver market, and argues that unless Canada (meaning Cobalt, the great centre of the industry) can adjust the one phase—silver—the outlook is threatening. Other articles include "Germany Under the Peace Treaty," by Samuel Crowther; "The Future of Ostrich Farming," by H. J. Shenstone; and "The Economic Distribution of Goods," by A. W. Gattie.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS.

The announcement that Mr. J. J. Warren, managing director of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., has come overseas to establish selling agencies in Europe is interesting as denoting the expansion of that industry. Although little is heard concerning its operations apart from what may be derived from the periodical reports of ore receipts at Trail smelter, it is understood that its position in the metal market is now well defined, the extensive new plants for smelting lead, zinc and copper having passed the experimental stage.

It is understood the company has found a good outlet for its products, and will be able to maintain a position in the world's markets.

While the floating supply of shares has been large ever since the splitting of the shares from $100 to $25 par value, it is stated that there has been a distinctive movement into investment hands during the past few months, and that the shareholders' list to which the forthcoming dividend will go will be the largest in the history of the company.

Mr. James Murdoch, chief of the Canadian Executive of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has been appointed a member of the Board of Commerce in Canada.

The *By-Water Magazine* for September (published by Canada Steamships, Ltd., Montreal) is full of interesting pictures and notes relative to Canadian shipping. Garnault Agassiz writes a strong paper on "Will Canada Permit Her Shipbuilding Industry to Die?" The story of the excellent work being done by the training ship *Commodore Jarvis* in Toronto Bay is related by Mr. F. MacDowell.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ended Sept. 21.

Canadian Northern. — To September 21, $1,321,700; inc., $405,600. To September 30, $1,584,400; inc., $224,500.

Canadian Pacific. — To September 21, $3,893,000; inc., $779,000. To September 30, $5,963,000; inc., $1,755,000.

Grand Trunk. — To September 21, £332,745; inc., £32,967. To September 30, £475,618; inc., £38,732.

LUMBER CAMPS OPEN.

Cut Expected to be Below Normal.

Lumber camps in Ontario and Quebec are now opening up for their winter activities, but it is expected that the cut will be even smaller than that of a year ago, when it fell far below normal (says the Toronto *Globe*). The reason given for another short cut is that the costs will run so high that it may become necessary to put the finished product on the market at such abnormal prices that buying will be curtailed. One of the large Ontario and Quebec lumber dealers stated that wages were running from $100 to $110 per month, plus board, as compared with $25 and $30 a few years ago. The high wages, coupled with the costs of foodstuffs and other expenses encountered in the lumber industry, will, according to local authorities, force the 1920 prices considerably above the present quotation.

Wholesalers claim to have as much or more business on hand than they can handle "on time," and they expect that next year's requirements for overseas will be greater than those of this year. The overseas shipments from New Brunswick in the past six months have cleaned out practically all the available lumber of exportable quality. In that Province No. 1 lumber is now almost unobtainable, and prices for the other grades are the highest ever known. The same thing may be said of British Columbia, where the industry is working to capacity and taking on all available labour.

CANADIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Department of Railways announces that in 1918 the total number of passengers carried by Canadian railways amounted to 50,737,294, as compared with 35,894,575 in 1910, and 6,462,948 in 1880. The increase in freight traffic is even more noticeable. The year shows a general freight haulage of 127,543,687 tons, an increase of nearly 6,000,000 tons over any other year. In 1910 the freight haulage was 76,482,866 tons and in 1880 it was 9,938,585 tons.

HUDSON'S BAY LAND SALES.

For the quarter ending September 30 the company's sales of farm lands were 64,300 acres, sold for £225,900, against 45,690 for £155,770; and of town lots, £1,600, against £350, the total receipts being £93,000, against £79,300. For the six months ended September 30 132,000 acres of farm lands sold for £462,200, against 165,270 for £601,100; town lots for £2,950, against £630, the total receipts being £224,200, against £229,030.

Incorporation of the Gabrielle Mines, in Northern Manitoba, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, is announced for Winnipeg.

The Canadian Mercantile Marine will operate thirty-two vessels this winter from Halifax and St. John.

Bank clearings for the week ending September 27 reached a total of 33 per cent. more than those for the corresponding week in 1918.

Shipments from the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company at Sydney, N.S., for the month of August totalled 244,562 tons, an increase of about 20,000 tons over July. September shipments should be even better than August. The 200-ton furnace operated by the Scotia Company at Sydney Mines is being relined and prepared for future work. During the war this furnace worked 24 hours a day to fullest capacity. A general overhauling of other steel departments is also under way.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Aird, Sir John, and Lady, Toronto—Ritz Hotel.

B

Bent, George E., Toronto—Care of Agent-General for Ontario.
Bider, J. H., Montreal—Sunderland House, Curzon Street.
Bradford, E., Winnipeg—105, Nelson Road, Crouch End.
Brown, W. A., and Mrs., Ottawa—Euston Hotel.
Burrowes, F. F., Sackville, N.B.—Lake Shipyard, Poole.

C

Caddell, Capt. W. P., Lachine, P.Q.—Care of General Caddell, Heston Cottage, Hounslow.
Caldwell, Miss Rena R., New Carlisle, P.Q.—Woburn House Hotel, W.C.
Challoner, R. L., Victoria—25, Wimpole Street, W.1.
Cooke, Victor, Guelph—Regent Palace Hotel.

D

Davy, Mrs. Neill M., Montreal—Willesden.
de la Pryme, L. F., Toronto—Winslow, Hunts.
Dunham, Mabel, Vancouver—25, Pembridge Gardens, W.

E

Edgar, J. F., Toronto—Hotel Gwalia, Upper Woburn Place.

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F

Fish, Capt. F. Merriott (R.F.A.), Hamilton—Bonetwood, Addiscombe Park, Surrey.
Francis, F. B., New York—Ritz Hotel.
French, Arthur, and Mrs., Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

H

Hamilton, Capt. Ayshford, Montreal—69, Palace Gardens Terrace.
Harris, H. R. Dale, Ottawa—25, Wimpole Street, W.1.
Hurley, J. M., Trail, B.C.—65, Loughboro' Park, S.W.

J

Johnson, A. L., New Westminster—69, Twyford Avenue, W.3.

L

Labatt, John S., London, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Lambert, Capt. Leon, Quebec—Strand Palace Hotel.
Le Brun, Elsie, Perce, P.Q.—Woburn House Hotel, W.C.
Le Grand, Ella A., Paspebiac West, P.Q.—Woburn House Hotel, W.C.
Le Grand, H. C., Paspebiac West, P.Q.—Woburn House Hotel, W.C.
Lloyd, C. V., Stratford—Regent Palace Hotel.
Loiseau, A., Montreal—22, Francis Street, W.C.1.

Mac.-Mc.

MacLaren, Major Don. R. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Royal Automobile Club.
Macwatt, Mrs., Winnipeg—53, Raglan Road, Dublin.
McKenzie, Dr. Hector, Goderich—Regent Palace Hotel.

P

Parker, S. D., Ottawa—Brown's Hotel.
Perry, Fred, Vancouver—39, Sedgwick Road, Leyton.
Pettapiece, George S., Vancouver—Wakefield, Yorks.
Pettapiece, Mrs. N. G., Vancouver—Strand Imperial Hotel.

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R

Ramsay, E. K., Burnaby Lake, B.C.—94, Delaware Mansions, W.9.
Rattenbury, F. M., Victoria—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Robertson, Dr. Lorne, Stratford—Regent Palace Hotel.

S

Saywell, D., Victoria—15, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.
Smart, Charles A., Westmount—Carlton Hotel.
Smyly, Lt. F. H. (R.N.R.), Cowichan, B.C.—The Vicarage, Penge.
Sutherland, H. H., Toronto—Care of Nova Scotia Government Office.

T

Turnbull, C. L., Ottawa—Brown's Hotel.

W

Warren, H. J., Toronto—Lancaster Gate Hotel.
Warren, James J., Trail, B.C.—Lancaster Gate Hotel.

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Y

Young, J. U., Ottawa—Victory Hotel, Leicester Square.

* * *

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares for the quarter ended September 30, payable October 15 to holders registered September 30.

Montreal Stock.—Messrs. Coates, Son & Co. give notice that the books of the City of Montreal 3 per cent. Permanent Debenture Stock, domiciled at the National Bank of Scotland, will be closed from October 15 to November 1 inclusive for the preparation of the dividend falling due on November 1 next.

* * *

The Department of Marine and Fisheries announces the award of a contract for four new steel vessels for the Canadian Mercantile Marine.

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Tuesday, October 21, *Empress of France.*
Monday, November 3.—*Minnedosa.*
Glasgow to Montreal.
Tuesday, October 14.—*Grampian.*
Saturday, October 18.—*Corsican.*
Bristol to Montreal.
Wednesday, October 15.—*Sicilian.*
London to Montreal.
Wednesday, October 15.—*Tunisian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, October 11.—*Orduna.*
Saturday, October 25.—*Carmania.*
Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, October 15, *Mauretania.*
Saturday, October 18.—*Royal George.*
London to New York.
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Wednesday, October 8.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, October 22. *Lapland.*

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Wednesday, October 8.—*Canada.*

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Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, Oct. 9.—*Manchester Mariner.*

The last C.P.O.S. steamer to leave with passengers direct for Quebec and Montreal will probably be the *Minnedosa*, from Liverpool, November 3. Thereafter the sailings will be to St. John during the winter months.

The C.P.O.S. *Melita* is due from Montreal with mails to-day; the *Empress of France* (which reached Quebec at noon on Saturday last) next Friday or Saturday.

* * *

CONCERTS.

Mme. Geertruida van Vladeracken will give two more of her recitals of folk songs, etc., in costume, at the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W., on Monday, October 13, and Thursday, October 30, at 8.30 p.m.

* * *

At the Church of the Holy Family, Toronto, on September 10, the wedding took place quietly of Miss "Babs" (Barbara) Magann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett Magann, to Major E. B. Ponton Armour, C.F.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Douglas Armour.

On September 10, in St. Jude's Church, Oakville, Ont., Isabel Mary, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. D. J. Farmer, was married to the Hon. Digby Arthur Willson, of the United States Consular Service, son of the late Col. and Mrs. Henry Willson, of New York.

At Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, Dorothy Lenore, only daughter of Lt.-Col. the Hon. Lendrum McMeans and Mrs. McMeans, of Armstrong's Point, was married to Capt. F. E. H. Johnson, M.C., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson, of Farnham, Surrey.

At Ottawa, on September 11, the marriage took place in St. Albans Church of Miss Elizabeth Constance Almon, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Almon, and granddaughter of the late Senator Almon, of Halifax, N.S., to Mr. Jasper Henry Hume Nicolls, son of Rev. G. G. Nicolls, of Montreal, and grandson of the late Bishop Mountain, of Quebec.

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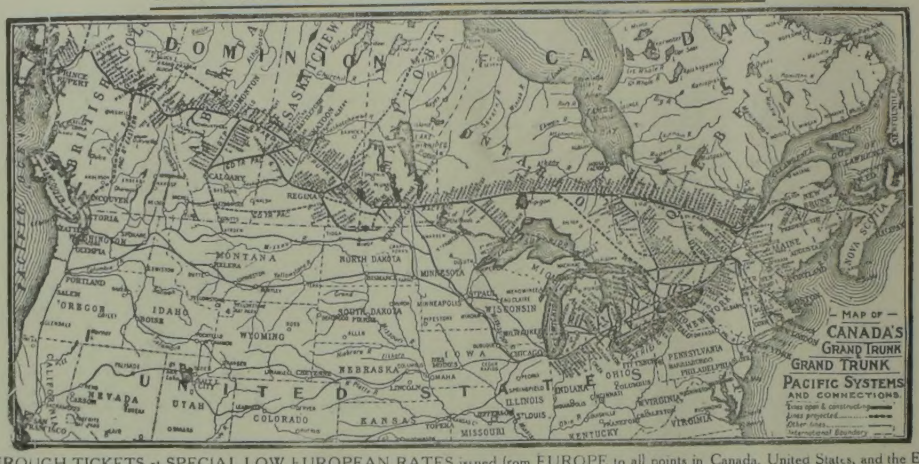

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Printed by the Avenue Press (L. Upcott Gill & Son, Ltd.), 55-57, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2, and published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., Craven House, 113 Kingsway, London, England, and by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., "Canada" Offices, 41, Victoria Street, Toronto.—Saturday, October 11, 1919.